

E. Benj Bierman

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WHOLE No. 77.

January.

Enthralled by Nature's forceful lure,
With human pulses timed as her's.
Through eyes of poet mind I gaze;
And lo! beneath yon hillside there,
Where cattle once were wont to graze,
I see a woman kneel at prayer
And by her side a child, whose furs
Hide half the truth the eyes insure.

Behind them lie the tracks, for time,
Plain evidences of the deeds
Which mark the nun-ship of a year,
Whose end the woman swiftly nears;
In front a vast expanse, and drear,
Untouched by human foot, appears;
In viewing which, the child unheeds
The mock in some low zephyr's chime.

The woman ceases now her prayer
That holiest fate would guide the girl,
And then she tints those childish lips
With one sunshiny, farewell kiss.
The child then gaily forward trips,
And to short-sighted eyes, to bliss;
But soon she finds a dizzy swirl,
A world, enclasped in stern despair.

But ah! her nature knoweth not
To yield a jot to direst woe;
If trouble's breezes or sorrow's gale
Around her golden tresses play
She sips a draught from hope's full pail
Which cheers, and dancing to the lay
That Faith, her trumpeter doth blow,
Her youthful heart with joy is fraught.

From this stray bit of Fancy's wealth
I would to men this lesson bring;
As this fair month, a child, didst drive
The reckless hosts of care away,
So we, humanity, should strive
To be the victors in the fray;
And evermore to gladly sing,
Despite cruel grief's most sullen stealth.

NORMAN COLESTOCK SCHLICHTER, '97.

Education a Paramount Need.

PROF. J. A. M'DERMAD, A. M.

If there ever was an age in the history
of mankind in which education should not
be disparaged that age is the present, for
there never was a time when the triumphs

of the human mind were so extensive and so numerous and so varied as they are to-day. There never was an age in which men and women accomplished so much in so short a time—so much that is calculated to promote human happiness and welfare, to extend material improvement and culture, and to enhance the moral and mental condition of the world, as to-day. Every phase and department of human activity, progress and invention, thrills with the vigor of an alacrity hitherto unknown, and throbs with the potency of an ardor hitherto unfelt. What is the cause of this vast acceleration along all the phases of material, social and philanthropic activity and enterprise? It is the triumphant power of the human mind. Mind is the mightiest agency and most potential factor that prevails in the universe, and the more its activities are developed, its energies unfolded, and its resources evolved, the greater will be the results secured. The present in comparison with former ages of history may be called preëminently the empire of mind, for in no former age, as a whole, has the ascendancy of intellect in all branches of human industry and activity been so manifest as in the present. Brute force and martial prowess no longer hold the balance of power in the affairs of nations, but the sway of intellect and the higher influences of enlightenment, benevolence and reciprocity are rapidly taking its place. The same is true in industrial pursuits. The hand that applies the steam to the throttle of the engine, through that appliance does more work than thousands of men could do by muscle alone; the hand that directs the electric switch in its connection with modern invention thereby conveys intelligence, light, heat and power with a rapidity and despatch which millions of men with the methods of former times could not have accomplished. Besides all this, the advancement of the

masses of mankind in general intelligence, the arts of civilization, the comforts of domestic life, and the prevalence of free and enlightened institutions, class this age far in advance of any that has preceded it.

But all this vast array of advancement and advantage over former conditions is due directly and expressly to the greater cultivation of the mental and moral powers of the human soul. We possess within ourselves the highest powers that belong to the world of material and temporal beings, and the better we know how to use those sublime and almost infinite powers with which the Creator has endowed us the better it is for ourselves and the world and the Church; and it is a gratifying thought to reflect that, instead of man using his abilities, as formerly, in superstition, ignorance and idolatry, he is coming more and more to the light and advancing to a higher state of civilization and a higher degree of Christian enlightenment and progress.

Education touches us in every spere and relation of our nature as finite material creatures, and also touches those mighty springs of being which link us with the infinite and immortal. Upon the right or wrong education of these powers depends the efficiency and progress, or else the failure of our character, not only for the issues and results of the present, but also the interest and realities of the eternal future.

In view of these facts what must the importance and utility of a right education be? It is not any less than the complex sum not only of all that we are by nature and natural endowment, but also of all that we are capable of becoming, achieving and enjoying under the influence of their best cultivation. The significant parable of the "pounds" as spoken by the Great Teacher, and recorded in the evangelical narrative, most adequately and impressively sets forth this cardinal fact. The fact of the possession of the pounds on the part of those to whom they were entrusted involved interests reaching out far beyond the value of the pounds themselves, or the fact of the mere possession of them. The value of the pounds is measured not by the mere *possession* of them, but by the *results* that follow. When the Master came to reckon with them he not only allowed them to keep the increased number of pounds

which each had gained, but gave to each besides a number of cities to reign over proportioned to the number of pounds he had gained by making use of the one he received; so we find when we put our talents to use, and use the mental faculties we possess, they reach out in their consequences to results before undreamed of, and our extent and sphere of influence and achievement continually widens and heightens, and the range of our prospects and possibilities continually enlarges and unfolds. Life is not circumscribed by the material, the sensuous and the perishable, but in its transcendent capacities it stretches out to the illimitable, the sublime, the infinite.

Young man, young lady, what is life worth to you? Are you content to measure its worth by the sordid sum of a few thousand dollars, or in the possession of a paltry share of sensuous pleasure, or in the indulgence of a giddy round of vain and useless luxury? Or will you, by using your talents and developing your capacities, allow your life to attain to its true altitude and proportions, gain its true amplitude and prestige. We all have it in our own power to a large extent to determine whether we will develop our powers and cultivate the talents we have, and thus allow our existence to rise in its real grandeur and utility, or waste them in idleness, with the result of the loss of the talents and the violation of our trust. Life is not to be circumscribed by the mere attainment of a round of selfish indulgence and ease, but to be used for a purpose that is higher and nobler. The heights forever rise beyond, but they are not unattainable heights; they are not a mirage luring on the unwary victim to deception and disappointment, but represent solid, substantial, positive realities, steps upward in the sublime and glorious realities which lie before every one who is true to himself, to his calling and to his endowments. But these heights can be best attained, in fact can only be attained at all, by the proper and symmetrical training and application of the resources within us, hence the importance and need of a right education.

What is it that gives to man his great superiority over everything else about him? Is it because of the superior mechanism of his body, because he is more highly organized and differentiated and complicated than other creatures around

him? No, it is not from this fact. His organism, although more symmetrically developed than theirs, yet almost any one of them in one or more respects have an advantage over us, either in strength, speed, agility or perception. No, we must look higher than his. Man's great superiority arises from the fact that he is endowed with an immortal principle of mind and soul. It is this fact that makes man a being but little lower than the angels, and gives to him his peculiar and characteristic distinctions. Man was made in the image of his Creator, which has reference not so much to his physical, but to his mental and moral character. His body, such as it is, was made to subserve the purposes and facilities of his mental and spiritual nature. Man, having thus been stamped with the Creator's image, is adapted to progress and advancement to an almost unlimited degree. Even physiologists who write from a scientific standpoint say that "in bodily power and advancement man is limited, but to his mental constitution and intellectual organism no limits can yet be definitely assigned." To man thus capacitated and endowed, to live and act and enjoy, are matters of paramount importance.

What, therefore, has education to do with man's progress? We may say that it concerns his progress in every way, for it has to do with man's entire nature, mental, moral and material.

What man is to effect and achieve depends in every case upon what he is. He cannot do more than he is fitted to do by his abilities and resources. The cause must in all cases be adequate to the effect.

Now what man is and what he accomplishes depends upon two things, first, what he is by natural endowment, and, secondly, what he makes himself to be by the culture and strengthening of the endowments which he has received by nature. Now it is with the training and evolution of these natural facilities that education is preëminently concerned. It is a self-evident fact that no school of learning and no system of education can train any one into exercise of facilities which he or she does not possess. Many persons, however, excuse themselves from not entering on a course of higher education on the ground that they think that they have not much natural ability, and therefore think that there is not

much use for them to develop what they do have. The fact, however, is that nineteen-twentieths of mankind have more natural ability than they think that they have, but never experience any fruit from it because it is allowed to lie in dormant inactivity. Their minds have never been awakened to the consciousness of the possibilities and capacities which lie within them. The great mass of the world's work and achievements is wrought not by men of the most supreme ability, but more particularly by men who have ordinary talents but who make an extraordinary use of them. I do not believe that as a rule one person accomplishes so much more either in school or business, and acquires so much more fame or honor or distinction in the world than somebody else, because he has so much more or better ability than they, but because he makes so much better application of what he does have, and exerts it to so much better advantage. Matthew Arnold says, "Nine-tenths of what men call genius, is work." Now we must remember that we are responsible not only for the use that we actually do make of our endowments, but also for the use we might make of them. There are doubtless many persons in the world with the genius of a Shakespeare, a Bacon, a Mozart or a Southey, of whom the world never heard and whose splendid talents perished in obscurity simply because they were never used.

Every individual, whether his ability be great or small, owes it to himself and to his God-given nature to make the best possible use of the faculties he has. The best is the best for him. Self is the centre of power, influence and efficiency, and loyalty to self argues that he should secure the highest usefulness, prosperity and enjoyment for himself in whatever capacity of life he may labor. Many a man spends half of his life-time and an incalculable amount of labor and worry in striving to solve the problem of success in some pursuit or profession which he entered poorly prepared, whereas if he had spent a few years in the beginning in a thorough course of preparation and training for the work he would have entered it with more alacrity, pursued it with less anxiety and have secured far greater results than he can do otherwise.

Again, he owes it to society to educate. "None of us liveth to himself and no man

dieth to himself," is an inevitable law of our nature, whose imperative mandates are upon us, and whose exigencies we must meet and discharge for better or for worse. The present age is the product of all the past. We enjoy privileges which have descended to us from other ages and generations, and we cannot be true to our obligations unless we seek to live up to the height of our privileges, and contribute our share to the welfare and prosperity of society. The education of the masses is one of the important questions which both at the present day and in the past has prominently engaged the attention of statesmen and economists of this and other nations, simply for the reason that the intelligence of society and the state, and the discharge of the duties of citizenship and domestic obligation, can never rise higher than the qualifications of the individuals of which the mass is composed. Thus every individual's good is bound up partly in contributing to the benefit of others.

Again the individual owes it to God and the Church to educate himself. He can magnify his office better in this respect and serve the Church and the world more efficiently and successfully if his mind and heart are properly educated than without such qualification. The Church needs and demands the best workers in the vineyard that it can get. The salvation of the world and the work of the Church is the highest and most responsible to which an individual can be called, and should demand the best talent and preparation that he can bring to it. The demand for education to-day in every profession and calling of society is greater than at any former period. Skepticism, infidelity and agnosticism are more shrewd and subtle and skillful than heretofore, and demand more artful weapons for their rebuke. The demands on those who would teach or preach or be leaders of thought in any direction are higher than ever before, because of the increased intelligence of society as a whole. The progress of the world in the future also is destined to be one made in the line of intellectual achievement rather than physical or martial prowess. In view of all these facts how can a young man or a young woman expect to be true to himself or herself to take their place in society and contribute to the prosperity of the world without trying to avail themselves of the best education possible?

Wendell Phillips, the Agitator.

PROF. O. E. GOOD, A. B.

History loves to honor and perpetuate the names of heroes; whether heroes of battles or heroes in the realm of intellect and of morality. The world never tires of a Moses, who, while he might have commanded the mighty armies of Egypt, prostrated powerful nations at his feet, and possibly succeeded to the throne of Egypt itself, had he been prompted by motives of ambition, nevertheless chose to be leader of a despised race, to suffer abuse and hardship that he might be numbered with the people of God. The Christian world everywhere eulogizes a Paul, who, with a marvelous display of moral courage, advocated—and with unparalleled success—the cause of the despised Nazarene; suffered the most terrible hardships, the most bitter persecutions in defence of those hated doctrines; while he possessed powers of mind inferior to none of his age, and consummate ability in the management of men. A man of influence with those in authority, he might have risen speedily toward the giddy summit of fame and wordly splendor, secured recognition at the emperor's court and enjoyed in luxurious ease the enticing delights of the pleasure-loving city of Rome. We laud, and justly so, the leaders of the Reformation. We admire the admirable statesmanship, the able generalship, and the devoted patriotism to country and loyalty to God manifested by William the Silent. We adore the military genius, the patient forbearance, the noble Christian character of a Washington. Such are some of the names—a list of which might be continued almost indefinitely—that we love to honor. To this list we may most fitly add "The Agitator, Wendell Phillips."

Though the advance of time, that soothing healer of wounds and personal grudges, has not yet removed him from us to a sufficient distance to permit an impartial consideration of his character; though some of those who sometimes felt the force of his sarcasms and invectives are still living—even now Wendell Phillips is being regarded as one of the most disinterested advocates of truth.

His claim to the undying affection of the American people lies not in grand military feats, leaving a record of brilliant triumphs to be recorded to the credit of American arms in history; his claim to

that affection rests upon a grander basis, but one less easily recognized, a basis less likely to crown its author with the unbounded applause which is always showered upon military heroes, nevertheless the basis which makes military triumphs possible.

Phillips was an educator of public sentiment. It was an educated public sentiment that produced that inveterate hatred of slavery on the part of the North, that called Lincoln to the helm of the ship of state, that secured the Emancipation Proclamation, placed Grant at the head of the Union armies and wiped out the curse of slavery from this fairest of lands. And for that public sentiment we are largely indebted to Wendell Phillips.

Phillips was born November 29, 1811. He was by birth an aristocrat. His father was the first mayor of Boston and lived in the fashionable quarter of the city. His ancestors were prominently connected with New England politics and social life.

His early life was spent amid pleasant surroundings. His father was wealthy and provided liberally for the wants of his family, and having been actively engaged in public life, questions of public interest were frequently discussed around the family hearth, so that Wendell early obtained some knowledge of affairs beyond the limits of his immediate surroundings. His educational advantages were excellent. After attendance upon a preparatory school he entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1831, after which he completed a course in the Harvard Law School. His friends and classmates were among the first of New England society. Among these were John Lothrop Motley, Charles Sumner, and Rev. Tappen Pierce, of Illinois, his room mate. Among his classmates were men who became distinguished orators, celebrated lawyers, presidents of colleges, men holding high United States offices, yet he stood among the first of his class. While at college he was the leader in the most exclusive of Harvard society. A member of the Phi Beta Kappa, which was limited to the first sixteen scholars of each class, president of several social clubs and the eulogist of his class brother Thompson, whom death had called away. In short, no one would have thought otherwise than that he would be the gifted champion of wealth and of privilege. It is

important that we know something of his life at this stage, in order that we may be able to appreciate the sacrifices which he afterward made for the sake of truth and justice. He completed his law course in 1834. His practice of law, however, was of short duration. His opposers attributed this to lack of success. Abundant evidence to the contrary, however, is available.

Judge Story, his instructor in the law school, prophesied for him a most brilliant future; Sumner declared that when he became an Abolitionist he withdrew from the members of the Massachusetts bar the name of the greatest. So much for his ability.

Phillips himself said that in the first two years of his practice he paid all his expenses, which young lawyers rarely do. Furthermore, his friends in abundance tell of his extensive practice. So much in answer to the charge of failure as a lawyer.

It remains to notice how he, a patrician we may say, came to adopt the hated cause of the despised slave. He held anti-slavery views from the time of his graduation in 1831. But they were by no means highly developed. They may indeed be said to have mounted but little higher than indifference upon the subject. Mr. Phillips had a profound respect for law and order, both of which he thought to be well established in American society. He was thoroughly undeceived when, on October 21, 1835, he saw William Lloyd Garrison dragged through the streets of Boston, with a rope around his waist, his clothing torn, the mob meanwhile shouting, "Kill him!" "Lynch him!" "Hang the Abolitionist!" He now saw that law and order were not a sufficient guarantee against prejudice.

In the outrageous murder of Lovejoy (Rev. Elijah P.) Mr. Phillips saw an attack upon the liberty of the press and upon freedom of speech. He now awoke from his sleep. He thought upon these subjects and espoused the cause of right. Fortune also favored him with a wife who was all aflame on the subject of slavery. Thus he met that sympathy in the domestic circle which enabled him to pursue the course he believed to be right. It is difficult fully to appreciate his position.

Two grand opportunities he had to rise to the heights of fame: one, after completing his education; the other, at the close of the war.

When a young man, he saw other young men, of no greater abilities than himself, neither better born than he, become successful at the bar, rise from the bar to the Legislature, from the Legislature to Congress. Might he not have risen in a similar manner? Indeed what reason is there to suppose that his career would have stopped even here? He was a most brilliant orator, exact in argument, prepossessing in appearance, graceful in his movements and of noble parentage. What giddy heights he might have looked up to as possible resting places for himself! How noble the sacrifice! How grand the character that could face angry mobs, travel through storm and snow, sever his connections with his gifted and high-bred friends, and become for a time practically an outcast in the cause of the oppressed slave. But he lost another grand opportunity. No, he did not lose it, he disregarded it. His purpose was not to declaim himself into popularity, but to free an oppressed race. When, however, the Civil War broke out and in its progress freed the negro, Mr. Phillips' views of slavery had become the popular views. He was welcomed now by the fashionable society, as he had been despised in former times. Political preferments were placed at his disposal and a second time in his life he had the opportunity to become a popular idol. But his large heart spurned the proposal. A less public spirited servant of humanity would have felt his mission accomplished, and would have spent his old age enjoying the honors which a grateful public was endeavoring to thrust upon him. Not so Wendell Phillips. His success in the anti-slavery movement only stimulated him to new duties. He was not the advocate of a single reform.

But, on the contrary, having brought about one reform he prepared to bring about others. He again advocated obnoxious measures, presented wholesome but unpopular truths on hated questions, and again aroused popular prejudice against himself. Temperance, Home Rule, Labor and Capital, the Treatment of the Insane, Woman's Rights, Finance, Municipal Misgovernment, the Indian Question, Oppressed Nationalities, the Corruption of Parties, Chinese Enfranchisement, are some of the questions with reference to which he advocated reforms and advocated them in a way which he only could. Noble man! thus to devote his life to the

service of mankind, in utter forgetfulness of himself. His sacrifice will appear all the greater when we remember that a man of such gifted powers must have fully recognized the grand opportunities for worldly splendor which he so prodigally wasted. Grand man that he was and excellent as was his judgment, his estimate of men and of measures was sometimes erroneous, and the true grandeur of the man was manifested in his readiness to admit his error and as far as possible to correct it. He was an ardent admirer of woman and battled manfully for her rights. He believed in her ability in the management of affairs were they entrusted to her. He was a firm believer in the good sense of the masses. Not that every prejudice of the popular mind was regarded as just by him, but he believed that in the long run they would act right.

On this ground he advocated the enfranchisement of the negro. His domestic relations are to his credit. He and his wife are said to have spent their wedded life as one continuous honeymoon.

He was equally desirable as a friend. He was true. His love was enduring, even when differences of opinion compelled a separation from those he loved. He still loved Garrison when Garrison had almost ceased to love him.

They were, however, reconciled before the death of Garrison. His remarks on this solemn occasion were pronounced as the most effective he ever uttered.

He was active during his entire life. No thought of retiring, and when he died, which he did peacefully February 2, 1884, his wife lost an endearing husband, his country a brilliant orator and patriot, and the negro and oppressed of humanity everywhere a sympathizing friend. His brilliant career and the grandeur of his principles are beautifully suggested by the beautiful poem with which he concluded one of his choicest orations:

"New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth:
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of Truth.
Lo! before us gleam her campfires!
We ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly,
Through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal
With the Past's blood-rusted Key."

— — — — —
Speak after the manner of men.

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Editorial.

LET the students of the College patronize our advertisers. They have patronized us by paying for representation in our paper, and it is but fair that we in turn should give them our trade. When in need of anything glance at our columns to find the place to purchase it.

As we go to press we learn with much sorrow of the death of Miss Minnie Speck, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. D. Speck. She died on the morning of the 15th inst., of typhoid fever. Miss Minnie was a graduate of the Musical Department of the College, and a very excellent musician. The parents and family have our warmest sympathy in their great loss.

WHILE it is very disagreeable to the editors, it is a necessity which so often compels them to urge subscribers to pay their subscriptions promptly. True, with each one it is but twenty-five cents, but with the editors it means the success of the paper. There are many students and close friends of the College who are able and ought to subscribe for the FORUM, whose names are not now on our books.

ONE of the most important elements in the make-up of a successful college is loyalty. This must be manifested in class spirit, in college athletics and in alumni association. Nothing is a surer criterion of the decadence of an institution than to see class organization disappear, and the alumni sending their sons and daughters to other colleges than their own alma mater, while the students lose interest in those things that are current in the educational world. One cannot talk with a graduate of such a college as Williams, Amherst or Dartmouth, without realizing that, although many years have passed since he was a student, there still lingers in his heart a warm love for the scenes of his youth and a never-lagging interest in the welfare of the "old college!" It is a feeling akin to inspiration to hear him speak with enthusiasm of the times he helped to hold up the class banner or defended the college colors against some neighboring rival. No college can be a college so long as the varnish of newness wraps her halls. It exists in spirit, not in buildings and faculty. There must be fond memories—even the very trees of the campus must speak history. It must have a successful past as well as present, if it would have a glorious future. Alumni, awake! yours is the past—you are living and powerful advertisements. Your interest is our interest. Let us be mutually helpful. Students, awake! yours is the present! The small amount you contribute is indeed small compared with the sum required to meet the college expenses. Be studious, be enthusiastic, be true, and in after years your thoughts shall return again, and linger in the shadows here or wander in the lovely shade, then no sacred grove or templed vale will, for you, show half the beauty of this hallowed spot. Sunshine and shadow will then mock the painter's skill—the spirit alone will gild the scene.—*The Amitonian*.

The above speaks for itself. Alumni of Lebanon Valley College: What have you done for your alma mater? What do you intend doing? Have you sent your sons and daughters to other institutions and have you influenced your neighbors' sons and daughters to go elsewhere to obtain an education? The larger colleges owe their prosperity to the hearty support of their alumni. The college without

this support and influence will die. Can you afford, through your own neglect, to have your alma mater meet this fate? To you we look for support. Shall it be forthcoming?

THE Day of Prayer for colleges will be observed on the 31st inst. It is hoped that the entire Church will petition a Throne of grace for Lebanon Valley College and her students. During the past year about three thousand students in the different colleges were led to Christ. This shows what the Christian students are doing. The Day of Prayer has been a power for good in the past. We hope for large spiritual power and a grand consecration. If unable to assemble in public, let your petitions ascend, wherever you may be, for us.

THE winter term of the College opened very favorably on Monday, the 7th inst. With few exceptions all the former students returned, and the names of several new ones were added, so that the attendance is fully up to that of last term and somewhat in advance of last winter's term. The full College course grows in favor with our patrons, as is evidenced by the large classes we have organized in Latin and Greek this year. A class in elocution is also in process of organization, to be under the instruction of Miss Clara S. Krall, a trained elocutionist. The students returned very promptly, and at this writing the program of recitations is in good working condition.

THE requiem of another year has been tolled. The great pendulum of time has ticked out another period of 365 days, and the great hand of history has made another revolution over its face. Your record has been made, be it good or bad, and it will remain unchanged. If the past year has recorded some failures for you do not sigh over them now, but having learned the lessons of the past profit

by them in the present year. No one has acted his part in life's great drama so well that he cannot improve on the past. Your increased opportunities have placed you in a better position to elevate the condition of your fellow man and to grow into a broader, higher and more useful life yourself.

WE again wish to urge our readers to send us items of interest concerning our alumni and others who have in any way been connected with the College. Our editor in this department is often at a disadvantage because of the inability to keep in touch with our alumni and former students. This department of the paper is to many of our subscribers the most interesting and it is in your power to make it better still. Will you not help us?

THE members of the Zoölogy class were very much interested in a lecture delivered by their instructor, Prof. McDermad. The professor had evidently given the subject a great deal of thought and was very successful in its presentation. May we suggest that these lectures in the different departments be more frequent. We believe that they would be a source of a great deal of good to the student—creating a greater love and deeper interest in his work and strengthening the pleasant relations between him and the instructor. Who will be the next to follow?

The Building of the Bridge.

A soul unknown to all the land,
'Mid quiet scenes, discreetly planned
In midnight hour.
Then hundreds at the river bank
With dangerous toil the deep shafts sank,
'Gainst nature's power.

Long time I watched these builders toil
Beneath the dark and treacherous soil
And plunging wave.
Despite the oft recurring slides,
Unstable sands and loamy sides—
A deathful cave.

Despite the winters storm of snow;
Despite the summer's dazzling glow
And feverous day;

Despite the loss of time and life ;
Despite the battling water's strife ;
Ne'er rested they.

" 'Tis useless waste of man," I cried,
As once again a score had died
In depths so deep.
The master heard and turning said
In thoughtful tone, as if the dead
Might hear him speak :

" Ah, there must always somewhere be
While frowns the earth or rolls the sea
A sacrifice.
And from these depths of poisonous air,
Unsightly banks, and fields trod bare,
A form shall rise.

" That shall withstand the storm and tide,
The shock and dash of waters wide,
While ages roll.
Count not the struggles lost that bring,
Despite their cost a nobler thing—
A glorious goal."

Then high above the torrent deep,
Where eddies whirl and surges leap
Stood mighty piers.
Across the glint their solemn gaze
Beyond the distant mist and haze,
Like ancient seers.

Upon their shoulders broad was laid,
With mingled noise and manner staid,
The trembling span.
Aslant the storm-defying brace !
The joist and bolt in devious ways—
O ! Wondrous man !

At last completed, firm it stood ;
And thousands read, as from a book,
Of strength and grace.
Applauding tourists gazed with pride.
Its fame resounded far and wide,
And lofty praise.

They saw the piers so stern and grave,
The lengthened span ; the flashing wave
In splendor roll.
But never knew the weary toil
Beneath the flood, the captive spoil
Of wealth and soul.

And thus on life's arena wild
Appears a life, a light, a child
Of heaven born.
What burdens, sorrows, racking fear ;
What strifes and toils, and burning tears
To us unknown.

Perhaps thy life beneath the range
Of human ken, amid the change,
And wreck of time
Sequestered lies ; nor ever falls
Upon thy path in its marble halls
The scented thyme.

Contented be to toil alone.
Apart, if need be, and unknown—
In death obscure.
Desire not the praise of man,
Fulfill the Great Designer's plan
And keep thee pure.

IRA E. ALBERT, '97.

Departed.

We clip the following from the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, a paper published in the city of Reading, Pa. :

" Mr. Benjamin Bierman, who until recently lived near Hamburg, this county, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Boyer, in Tamaqua, Pa., on Thursday afternoon of last week (December 27th), aged seventy-six years. The deceased was well known in this community and was a man of a quiet and retiring disposition. He was well informed on general subjects and was a warm friend of education. Years ago he frequently represented his district as delegate to the Republican county conventions, and on several occasions was honored with a place on the ticket. He was a consistent and faithful member of the church and died in great peace. The cause of his death was congestion of the lungs. He was the father of President Bierman, of Lebanon Valley College ; Rev. George F. Bierman, of Marietta, Pa. ; Wm. H. Bierman, of Delaware, Ohio ; and Mrs. James M. Boyer, of Tamaqua, Pa."

David D. Keedy.

On the morning of January 14th the sad intelligence reached us of the death of the Rev. D. D. Keedy, a former resident of this place, but more recently of Keedysville, Maryland. He died of apoplexy on the preceding Saturday, surrounded by his kindred and friends. He lived the life of a Christian, preached the gospel for many years, ministered to the sorrow-stricken and distressed with gladness, and his end was peace. In him the College losses a warm friend, a useful trustee and a life-long patron. Soon after his Conference decided to co-operate with others to build up this institution he was elected one of its trustees, in which capacity he served faithfully for a long series of years. He was also a soliciting agent for several terms and collected money, secured students and made friends for us everywhere. The names of six of his children are found on our roll of former students, three of them among the graduates.

" Servant of God, well done !
Thy glorious warfare's past ;
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crowned at last."

To the Family of Rev. D. D. Keedy.

DEAR FRIENDS:—The faculty and students of Lebanon Valley College tender you their warmest sympathy in this hour of sad bereavement.

Your loss of an affectionate husband, and a kind and loving father, is truly a loss to us and the College.

His vacant chair in your home has its counterpart in the College which he helped to found and liberally supported.

As a member of the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee, he was always at his post of duty, ready to sacrifice and work for the highest interests of the College. His sacrifices and continued interest were and will ever be an inspiration to us.

He now rests from his labors. He has left a noble example of munificence and love for his Master.

May the words of Jesus while standing beside the newly made grave, give you comfort and consolation:—"I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

That "God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory in Christ Jesus," and keep you, till reunited in Heaven, is our prayer.

Committee { H. CLAY DEANER,
JOHN R. WALLACE,
SHERIDAN GARMAN,
IRA E. ALBERT,
JACOB ZERBE.

Annaville, Pa., Jan. 15, 1895.

Philokosmian Literary Society.

Esse Quam Videri.

The humorous program rendered on December 14th was a complete success. Every performer evidently had for his motto, "Humor 'is the principal thing, therefore get' humor," and they got it.

On the same evening the members of the Society welcomed to their ranks Mr. J. H. Reber, Class of '95, with the usual initiatory rites and ceremonial demonstrations of Philokosmian magnanimity.

May we at this time be allowed to say a word to those who have not yet thrown themselves into the busy centers of one or other of our literary societies? Here are presented opportunities for develop-

ment compared with which the quiet dormitory and bustling class-room sink into insignificance. A consideration of the various issues of the day gives birth to lines of thought and action, aids in fixing moral standards and creates a love and sympathy for the cause of humanity, such as the perusal of the text-book never can. Earnest, intelligible and hotly-contested discussions bring into play those qualities of logical thought, irrefutable argument and forcible delivery that lie dormant in the ordinary recitation. To our mind he who leads one to the enjoyment and utilization of these privileges is a benefactor of the human race, inasmuch as he confers a lasting benefit upon society at large.

All our members are here again, full of new life and vigor, ready for the duties of another term, with the exception of Mr. H. E. Runkle, who has entered Dickinson College. Mr. Runkle has always been a most faithful member of the Society and an earnest worker in every department. We are grieved to know that our paths should thus separate. In a letter to one of the boys he states that he is debtor to the P. L. S. in many respects and that his connection has always been a source of much enjoyment and profit. May success smile upon all his efforts and crown them with a noble manhood and an earnest life, is the wish and prayer of his brother Philos.

No one takes delight in a threnody. A review of our failures should reveal where our efforts have been weakest, or our judgments faulty, but never give occasion for a song of lamentation. Whether the opportunities in the past have been improved or neglected, whether our labors have stood the test of friendly criticism or fallen dismantled in some raging euroclydon, is of little concern to us now, except that the experience gained becomes a valuable auxiliary in our present activities. Have some of our efforts during the past year fallen to the ground without accomplishing the desired result? Have we labored for better literary work, for a higher standard of manhood, for a deeper interest, a more faithful loyalty or a loftier patriotism, and now, in retrospection, find all in vain? Shall we cease our efforts and bewail our inability, or, Phoenix-like, rise from the ashes of our defeat and with renewed strength make another attempt? The former course

brings weakness, inaction, death. The latter, power, activity, life. Let us then, individually and unitedly, so persevere in all high and noble purposes during the coming year and all time, deterred by no failures, diverted by no defeat, until ultimately our efforts shall be crowned with the prize of the conqueror and our labors encircled by carcanets of beauty.

Kalozetean Literary Society.

Palma Non Sine Pulvere.

Time and experience have taught mankind not to leave pass any opportunity that will be toward the best interest of man without giving our time and talents to the development of them. Our aim is to cultivate the mental and physical talents which are given by nature. We have all come back with the purpose of doing as well as we can the work assigned by those who have been elected to that office. We are sorry to state that three of our number failed to make their return, because we always like to have our members take an active part in the work as long as their course allows them to be with us. Those of us who have returned are laboring with the aim of doing that which is possible to be accomplished and the formation of a good character.

The gymnasium will be open to both male and female at regular hours where physical culture can be taken. This is the place where all students should spend a limited time daily for the development of the physical powers.

Sheridan Garman, our Senior member, reports having had the most pleasant vacation since he is attending school. Whether it was a pleasure or — trip we will not undertake to answer. We all enjoy traveling the more when accompanied by a friend than when we are alone.

All report having had an enjoyable vacation, and more could not be expected from any one. As our vacation has been, so may the work of this term be, and even more enjoyable.

E. L. Hershey, a former member of the Society, called at school on the evening of the 11th inst.

To the ex-members and friends of the Society we would say: Remember us by visiting us or leaving us hear from you, because we always delight in your visits.

Clionian Literary Society.

Virtute et Fide.

With the opening of the winter term the Clionians returned ready to take an active part in Society work. Most of them spent their vacation at their respective homes and report a very pleasant time.

The recent election of officers for the term resulted in the following: President, Mary Richard; Vice President, Mary Keller; Critic, Estella Stehman; Treasurer, Ella Kauffman; Recording Secretary, Stella Kephart; Corresponding Secretary, Blanche Kephart. A joint session was held with the Kalozetean, December 14, 1894. This session was considered one of the most successful yet held by the two Societies. The following interesting program was rendered:

PROGRAM.

Piano Duett.....MISSSES RUTH MUMMA and BENDER
 Paper—Dr. McCosh.....HOWARD ENDERS.
 Recitation—Selected.....SALLIE WALTERS.
 Piano Solo.....MAY LIGHT.
 Essay—Personal Responsibility.....ELLA BLACK.
 Humorous Reading.....F. SHISLER.
 Violin Solo.....H. W. MAYER.
 Autobiography.....ESTELLA STEHMAN.
 Address—The President's Message.....J. D. STEHMAN.
 Vocal Solo.....BERTHA MUMMA.
 Debate—Resolved, That the Victorian age has done more toward the advancement of civilization than the Elizabethan.
 Affirmative—MARY RICHARD, DAVID BUDDINGER.
 Negative—BERTHA MUMMA, HARRY MAYER.
 Paper—Der Botschafter,
 BLANCHE KEPHART and S. GARMAN.
 Vocal Quartet,
 MISSSES STEHMAN and BLACK.
 MESSRS. MAYER and STEHMAN.

We were pleased to have with us at the joint session Miss Curtis Smith from Philadelphia.

Miss Bender, '96, has returned to her home at Dillsburg, on account of illness.

Our Alumni.

'73, Miss Sarah Burns is at present living in Los Angeles, Cal., and is taking a very active part in the Y. P. C. U.

'77, Dr. Geo. W. Hursh has hung out his professional shingle at 313 North Second street, Harrisburg, Pa.

'78, Rev. H. B. Dohner lectured to the students on the evening of January 11, on the Ruins of Egypt, Syria and Asia Minor. The lecture was very much appreciated.

'79, Miss Emma L. Landis called to see us and attended chapel exercises on the morning of January 9th. The object of her visit to town was the meeting of

the executive committee of the Women's Missionary Association, of which she is a member.

'80, Reno S. Harp, a rising attorney of Frederick City, Md., seems to be drawn to his Alma Mater with greater frequency as the years go by. He was here again during the holidays.

'80 and '82, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Geyer, Catawissa, Pa., spent the holidays with Mrs. Geyer's parents at Annville.

'87, A. V. Heister, student in Franklin and Marshall Theological Seminary, was at Annville with his parents during the vacation and has again gone to his work.

'89, Mr. E. T. Schlosser, on the evening of 11th of December, took unto himself a wife—Miss Bessie E. Murray, of Beneiola, Md. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. E. Pleffman, of Greencastle.

'90, Prof. W. H. Kindt was here long enough to shake hands with his friends, but speedily hied himself away to Youngsville, Pa. Good country that is, Will. thinks.

'91, Rev. J. W. Owen is conducting a successful revival at Frederick, Md.

'91, Miss Mary Shenk visited friends in Baltimore, New Oxford and Harrisburg, during the holidays.

'91, Rev. W. H. Washinger was made the happy recipient of a handsome gold watch from the Sunday-school of his congregation, the first U. B. Church of Chambersburg, Pa. Jno. D. Rice, Esq., '92, made a very fitting presentation speech, using as a subject the scripture quotation "They watched him."

'92, Prof. H. U. Roop, of Shippensburg, spent part of his holiday vacation at Baltimore, visiting Johns Hopkins University and other places of interest.

'92, A. R. Kreider and D. A. Kreider, the former a student in a business college at Philadelphia, the latter in the Department of Chemistry at Yale University, spent the vacation at home.

'94, S. F. Huber, law student at the University of Pennsylvania, was at home at Chambersburg long enough to attend the wedding of his sister, who was married to Rev. E. Hummelbaugh on New Year's night.

Small as the stars of heaven appear,
And countless as to number,
So are the frets of a woman here,
E'en when she snores in slumber.

Personals.

During the holidays, E. P. Anthony and W. G. Clippinger spent a couple days visiting Messrs. Grove and Sleichter, at Scotland.

A number of boys came back with quite a list of new subscribers to THE FORUM. Dear reader, have you not a friend who would enjoy reading our paper? If so, please send us the name with twenty-five cents.

The prayer-meetings during the fall term were well attended. Our first meetings this term give the same evidence of the interest our students take in these services.

The Glee Club performed in the town hall the evening of the 9th, at the Farmers' Institute held there. It received hearty applause and many words of praise.

Miss Clara V. Krall has taken charge of the elocutionary department of the College.

Miss Flint, our professor of instrumental music, spent her vacation with Miss Ditmar, at Williamsport, Pa., and with our preceptress, Miss Thompson, at her home in Montoursville, Pa.

Rev. H. B. Dohner's lecture on Egypt, Syria and Palestine, in the College chapel the evening of the 11th inst., was much appreciated by the audience. He very beautifully illustrated it with stereopticon views. It abounded in vivid descriptions of these countries and the manners and customs of their inhabitants; the lecturer at the same time bringing to the minds of his hearers the sacredness of the places and incidents connected with the life of our Savior.

Messrs. E. M. Balsbaugh and E. M. Hershey, of Hockersville, called to see their friends on the 19th. Mr. Hershey is a graduate of Cumberland Valley State Normal School and will take up work here in the spring.

Mr. Bender, of Dillsburg, visited the College, Monday, 21st.

Miss Mary Sleichter, our former preceptress, spent Sunday, the 20th, with us.

A number of the ladies took tea at the home of Miss Ella Black, '96, the evening of the 19th.

Joji K. Iri, a Japanese student, is one of those who has taken up post-graduate work.

Work and Wages.

Wages are generally commensurable to the work done. They represent an equivalent in energy expended and skill displayed in the accomplishment of any thing. To all of us the question of wages has a direct concern. Before beginning any kind of work we must know what will be the compensation. The pay acts as a stimulus. Many things we would not do were it not for personal benefit received in dollars and cents. We are all guilty and might as well ask the clemency of the court.

At times we may do that which will gain us friends, favor, notoriety and honor. We may say that one acts wisely who lives for the good of others. Whatever we do has its reward. Like act, like reward.

The same truth is found in the Church. There is work to be done and wages commensurable to the work. In the world to-day there are many workers, but apparently little work to do, and many idle hands are found.

In the Church the field is white unto harvest, while the workers are few. Why is this dearth of laborers? Is it because of the wages, or because of inability to pay the stipend promised? Neither is the cause; we must seek it elsewhere. The fault lies in the individual.

Sometimes there is an excuse for not doing a thing because of lack of ability in a special direction, but in Church work this is not the case. How can that be? Religion does not make all alike, nor give them the same work to do. The endowment and capabilities are in accord with what each has to do. *Matth. 25: 15.* No one is overtaxed, not more required than he is able to perform. "To every man according to his several ability;" capacity for larger or smaller duty. Whether the cup be large or small, it is full. Hence, the duty is plain that each member of the Church has work to do.

In every enterprise there must be capital. Capital is of two distinct kinds—money and muscle. One furnishes the money, the other the muscle. Both are necessary to the success of the enterprise, and supplementary one to the other. Let either be wanting, and the enterprise is a failure.

So in Church work we are to be co-laborers with God. He furnishes the money, so to speak, and with the capital fur-

nished we are to do the work intrusted to our care. Why is not the work done?

1st. Buried Talents. They simply neglect their opportunity. They are not active ill-doers, but don't do anything. They represent that class in the early Church who pleaded that they had enough to do with their own souls, and were afraid of losing them if they were active in the work of Church.

2d. They excuse themselves on the ground that others can do it better than they. They claim to have so little ability. This feebleness is only a thin-veiled pride, not modesty. Should they have as great a talent as any member of the congregation would they do any differently? Christ commends not mere capacity, but its right use. Faithfulness is success. Be faithful in that which is least, and you will be faithful in that which is larger. Grand opportunities will present themselves if you improve the present ones.

3d. Many do nothing because they fear they will make mistakes. A wasted life is one of the saddest things in the world. Just think of what might have been! Your efforts may be feeble, but your reward will be in proportion to fidelity. A few seeds may be planted, but think of the ripened harvest! The man who laid the pound away in a napkin claimed credit for fidelity in keeping the pound and returning it again. That was only partial fidelity; besides returning the pound he was commanded to trade and traffic until "I return." As this simple neglect was sufficient to condemn the servant, so we are responsible not only for positive crimes, but for all the good that might have flowed from our lives and possibilities of growth of character. We are to be active workers—not idlers.

4th. Many do nothing, because they fear they will make mistakes. A wasted life is the saddest thing in the world. Just think of what might have been; your efforts may be feeble, but your reward will be in proportion to fidelity. A few seeds may be planted, but think of the golden harvest. Because of the failure of a part of the membership to do their work, the work to be done by others is greatly increased. Those whose work is increased will receive increased wages. Besides the rewards of faithfulness, they will receive new capital with which to enlarge their influence. God never suffers opportunities to remain neglected because of the

slothful. "To him that hath shall be given." This is illustrated all about us. In the athlete's and musician's power. As we climb the horizon widens.

Spain inscribed on her coins the picture of the Pillars of Hercules, which stood on either side of the Straits of Gibraltar, the extreme boundary of her empire, with only an unexposed ocean beyond. On this scroll was written *ne plus ultra*. But after Columbus had discovered America, Spain struck out the negative and left the inscription *plus beyond*.

Upon the life of each one is this inscription, but what shall be beyond depends on our faithfulness to duty.

The Critic Speaks.

The following journals comprise our list of the best new exchanges received the past month: *Jabberwock*, *The Student*, *Elon College Monthly* and *The College Folio*.

December, '94, has undoubtedly been a most notable month in the history of our exchanges. Both in illustration and literature their general average of excellence has been greatly augmented. Nearly all the exchanges have contained excellent and attractive engravings of their schools and athletic teams, and the splendid literary efforts of the various numbers are certainly commendable.

The mammoth holiday number of the *Washington-Jeffersonian* is very creditable. Its many illustrations and diversified literary qualities give unquestionable evidence of the best financial and literary labors of its editors and managers.

The presence of the *Stetson Collegiate*, after a long absence, is again much appreciated by us. Its cover has been improved, and by no means do we notice any deterioration in its quality. A beautiful article on "James Whitcomb Riley as a Lover of Nature" opens the literary department. We clip the following from it:

"Another glimpse into his love of child life is given us in the poem 'The Lost Kiss.' He tells us how one night, as he sat busily writing, 'a little inquisitive fairy,' whom he calls his 'own little girl,' came asking for a kiss. Recalling the scene he sorrowfully seeks forgiveness for his refusal to grant her request; and, broken with grief as he remembers that the sweet childish lips will never ask it again, he prays that the memory of her piercing cry and the patter of little bare

feet on the stair may be taken from his remembrance forever.

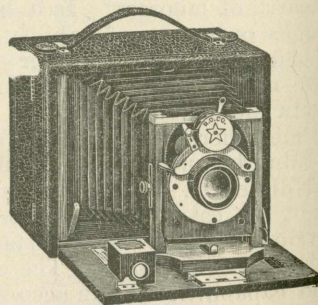
Shall we not learn the lesson of kindness, so beautifully taught, that in the after years we may not have to regret the word idly spoken which may darken the life of another?"

Of the many Christmas issues received the four deserving of most recognition are the *H. S. Times*, *H. S. Crescent*, *Memosynean* and *Cascadillian*. Of these the *Times* excels in illustration and may in view of all considerations be classed as the best. There are, however, too many character sketches for one issue.

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TIMETABLE—Oct. 1, 1893.

DOWN TRAINS.	C'bg Acc.	Ky'e Exp	Mr'g Mail	Day Exp	Ev'g Mail	N'gt Exp
	No. 12	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No. 10
Lv. Winchester	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
" Martinsburg	6 15	7 00	7 40	8 30	11 25	3 20
" Hagerstown	7 40	8 30	9 05	12 08	4 36	7 36
" Greencastle	8 09	8 30	9 05	12 08	5 00	8 00
" Chambersburg	6 10	8 30	9 05	12 08	5 30	8 16
" Shippensburg	6 32	8 55	9 15	12 50	5 51	8 53
" Newville	6 53	9 15	9 56	1 15	6 17	9 20
" Carlisle	7 18	9 40	1 40	6 43	9 43	
" Mechanicsburg	7 42	10 04				
Ar. Dillsburg	8 03	10 25	10 30	2 00	7 05	10 05
Ar. Harrisburg						A. M.
" Philadelphia	11 25	1 25	1 25	6 50	11 15	4 30
" New York	2 03	4 03	4 03	9 38	3 50	7 33
" Baltimore	11 15	3 10	3 10	6 45	10 40	6 20
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Additional trains will leave Carlisle daily except Sunday at 5:55 a. m., 7:08 a. m., 3:40 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations, arriving at Harrisburg at 6:40 a. m., 8:03 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

Evening Mail runs daily between Harrisburg and Chambersburg.

UP TRAINS.	Win Acc.	Me's Exp	Hag Acc.	Ev'g Mail	C'bg Acc.	N. O. Exp.
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7	No. 17	No. 9
Lv. Baltimore	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
" New York	11 40	4 45	8 53	11 20	2 15	4 23
" Philadelphia	8 00	12 15	9 00	2 00	2 06	
" Harrisburg	11 20	4 30	8 50	11 50	2 20	4 30
" Dillsburg	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
" Mechanicsburg	4 40	7 53	12 40	3 40	5 20	8 00
" Carlisle	5 03	8 13	1 03	4 01	5 41	8 20
" Newville	5 30	8 36	1 29	4 25	6 05	8 44
" Shippensburg	5 55	9 00	1 52	4 55	6 36	9 08
" Chambersburg	6 15	9 21	2 13	5 10	6 57	9 29
" Greencastle	6 40	9 43	2 35	5 35	7 20	9 50
" Hagerstown	7 02	10 04	3 01	5 50	10 12	
" Martinsburg	7 25	10 27	3 25	6 18	10 35	
" Winchester	9 30	11 12	7 02			
Ar. Harrisburg	11 00	12 00	7 50			
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Additional trains will leave Harrisburg daily except Sunday at 10:35 a. m., 10:45 p. m., arriving at Carlisle at 11:20 a. m., 11:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations; additional train will leave Hagerstown at 8:00 a. m., arriving at 11:00 a. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

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WHOLE No. 78.

February.

If all the stars in heaven above,
Had eyes to look below,
And when the moon is at his best,
They'd gaze on this month's show,
Their hearts would throb with happy sights,
The sports of lengthy winter nights.

They'd see the hills made bright with life,
With happy girls and boys,
Who guide their sleds adown the slopes,
And know naught else but joys.

They'd see the many frozen streams,
The theatres of glee,
Where merry skaters love the best
Of any place to be.

They'd see the main roads always filled,
With sleighing parties gay,
Whose pleasure whiles away the night
But ceases with the day.

And in some country road they'd spy
Two lovers in a sleigh,
With Cupid's whippers keeping time
To the horse's softened neigh.

They'd see within so many homes,
The glow of pleasure's flames;
The fun that's in a taffy-pull,
And other luring games.

Yes, if all the stars in heaven above,
Had eyes to look below,
And when the moon is at his best,
They'd gaze on this month's show,
Their hearts would throb with happy sights,
The sports of lengthy winter nights.

NORMAN CLESTOCK SCHLICHTER, '97.

The Beautiful in Teaching.

The beautiful in teaching does not appear in the minds of many, unless in those of inexperienced teachers and of such persons who have not the least conception or idea of the trials and perplexities incident to the life of a teacher. But it exists, and it only remains to the individual to place himself in such a position as his view will not be obscured by the "dust" of prejudice.

There are those who say that the school-

room is fraught with naught but gloom. This statement is overthrown by many positive proofs. Whilst it is not the duty of the teacher to say that his profession is free from all disturbances, that his work is always attended with pleasure, that peace and harmony always reign supreme; he should say that for the earnest, enthusiastic teacher there is an abundance of pleasure and beauty surrounding him in his work.

The question may then arise: Why are there so many teachers who are frequently making expression that the difficulties and trials attending their work are so many and the results of their efforts so meagre? In order to answer that question satisfactorily, it is necessary only to answer the following: Is the difficulty resting with the profession or is it resting with the teacher? There is every reason to believe that the profession of teaching is one of the grandest, one of the noblest professions and second to but one—that of the Christian ministry. And no true teacher (other things being equal) should abandon his profession for any other except that one whose inspiring object is to expound the Gospel of Christ.

Does the difficulty rest with the teacher? In many cases the answer may be given in the affirmative. The profession of teaching has been swarming in a great measure with those teachers who desire to teach, not that they have any special love for the work; not that they have any love for children; not that they have any special adaptation for the work; not that they have the necessary training nor an overplus of knowledge; but they engage in the work with the sole purpose of gaining a livelihood, or else as a stepping-stone to some future eminence. To this class the beautiful in teaching rarely if ever presents itself. Such teachers are not only a hindrance to the profession, but they cause both pupils and parents to

look with disgust alike upon teachers and their profession. But this aspect is being changed to a great extent, and the profession is being upheld by the more intelligent people and classed with the nobler professions where it properly belongs.

Where then is the beautiful in teaching? The teacher, being qualified physically and intellectually and sustaining a pleasant manner and possessing the enthusiasm of inspiration, is surrounded by a halo of beauty. No profession has nobler ideals or more inspiring possibilities to uplift and inflame the souls of those who devote themselves to the work than that of teaching. To the loyal teacher there are many grand results constantly showing themselves as a reward for his labor.

That the teacher may see the beautiful in teaching, he must have his soul in his work, he must take not only pride in knowledge, but also in the imparting of it to others. Oh! what a noble thought to think of the teacher as he pours, day after day, into the minds of his pupils those facts and principles which at some future day make the man or woman of whom his or her country may well feel proud; what a gladdening effect such results must produce upon his mind.

Is it not a source of gratification to the teacher to know that his influence is above all other save that of the parent in formative power in the life of the young of our land? Not for one moment should the influence of a mother in moulding the character of her child be underestimated; rather should her position be elevated, for it is said, "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rocks the world." God bless the mothers who are doing so much to lessen the responsibilities of the teacher and for which they receive such slight reward, and would to God that the influence of the outer world were as powerful for good as that of many mothers.

The hand of the teacher, like that of the potter, determines the shape and character of that finer human clay which God sends into the world so plastic and impenetrable, but which quickly hardens into the fixed and firm outlines of character. Just as the potter's clay must pass into the hands of the glazier and the decorator, so are there other processes in life which contribute to the development, completion and embellishment of character; but the

shaping of life depends in a large measure upon the kind of influence which is brought to bear upon the young in the school-room. Is it not pleasure for the teacher to reflect that, from material which in comparison with Parian marble is gross and worthless, statues more beautiful and more enduring than those of Egypt are to be reared? Such inspiration should overflow his whole being with such a joy and passion of service, that every day of toil should be haloed with sanctity, and every hour of restful reflection filled with thankfulness and consecration. "What chisel can carve an angel?" asks the poet. Surely it is not a chisel of steel, but with a grander instrument, the influence of character upon character and mind upon mind, the teacher is every day shaping some immortal son of God whose beauty shall glow throughout all eternity.

Is the hand that rocks the cradle the hand that rocks the world? No, that hand gives to the cradle its first motion, but it is education, the great world-moving and world-determining force of to-day that keeps the world in a constant state of vibration. Success in every department of life lies straight through the temple of knowledge. All great industrial, mechanical, scientific and literary achievements must be purchased with the gold of education. The teacher then stands at the helm of this great ship of state. He is the guardian who measures out the world's most precious and priceless treasure. He it is that is discharging the most noble service possible for man to perform.

As all material wealth depends upon the fruit of the soil so all intellectual wealth depends upon the fruit of the school, the kind of equipment which our boys and girls, our young men and women, are gleaned from the educational institution of our land. The teacher controls the source of a nation's chief prosperity. He is the director of its highest energy, the arbiter of its most lasting destiny. What honor, what pleasure belong to this noblest of human functions! It is gratifying in the fact that the greatest minds in the history of the race have believed in the teacher, extolled him and encouraged him. Where will you find in all refined classical literature, ancient or modern, a passage which belittles or condemns the work of the teacher? While other professors, even the most sacred,

are often assailed, genius has but one sentiment, one utterance for the instructor of youth. From the earliest bard to the most modern essayist, those whom "God whispers in the ear," have a message of kindness and respect for the teacher. Should not the teacher see in such sentiments the beautiful in teaching? When the poet and the philosopher, the essayist and the preacher, the scientist and the man of affairs, with one voice, with one soul, unite to do honor to the teacher, is there one who could stand up in our midst to-day and say that the life of the teacher is not surrounded with sunshine? Should not the teacher, when he is working with material moulded in the image of God and of the angels, raise his voice to God in gratitude for the beautiful field in which he is permitted to labor? R. '95.

The American Flag.

It is probable that as soon as the population of the world was sufficiently large, and men assembled themselves together for common purposes, and with like aspirations, some kind of conspicuous object was used as a symbol or emblem of common sentiment, and the rallying point of the common force. Thus, flags of nations have served as such objects, by reminding men of past resolves, past deeds, past heroes, and to rally to enthusiasm, to arouse those feelings of honor, patriotism and religion which are so essential to successful warfare. The fidelity of a soldier to his flag has something sublime and ennobling, and gives him a share in the liberty and protection of that nation whose flag he follows. No matter how tattered or blackened, by smoke of cannon, it may become it is still invaluable to him; perhaps it recalls glorious victories won under its flying colors, or perhaps dark days of suffering and disaster are covered by its folds.

When we see a nation's flag we see not that flag only, but the nation itself, whatever may be its symbols; we read chiefly in the flag the government, the religion, the principles and the history which belong to the nation which sets it forth.

When we see the blue, white and red stripes of the French flag we see in them the French Republic; when we see the triangular flag of China we see the great wall, the monarchy and the heathendom of the Orient; when we see the Italian flag un-

furled we see Italy restored; when the united crosses of St. Andrew and St. George on a crimson ground, set forth the glory of England, we see not the material alone, but there rises up before our minds the noble aspect of that monarchy on whose soil the sun never sets.

The earliest flags were only of one color, but as the great number of them came in demand it became necessary to combine colors, and having various shapes and bearing peculiar devices.

The single colored flags have a universally recognized meaning, as for example: White, peace; black, piracy; yellow, contagion or quarantine. In America the early colonists displayed the flag of the mother country.

During the Revolutionary War various designs were displayed by the revolted colonists, which generally bore some patriotic motto, as "Liberty," "Liberty and Prosperity," "Liberty and Union," or red and white stripes with a rattlesnake, and the words inscribed "Don't tread on me." The one used by General Putnam on Prospect Hill was red, with the motto, "Qui transtulit sustinet," meaning he who brought us over will defend us; on the other side were the appropriate words, "an appeal to heaven." Washington first used a white flag with a green pine tree upon it, and afterwards one of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, representing the colonies, and the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George, representing the mother country. After the Declaration of Independence the emblems of England were no longer appropriate to the colonies, but were retained until Congress resolved, on June 14, 1777, "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes alternately red and white, and that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation." Washington accompanied the committee to the house of Mrs. Jno. Ross, in Philadelphia, who made the first flag. He suggested that the stars only have five points instead of six, as in the original design. This was the first official action in reference to the National flag. On May 1, 1795, the number of stripes and stars were increased to fifteen, on account of the admission of the States of Vermont and Kentucky. This was the flag used until after the War of 1812.

A bill was adopted in 1818 to reduce the stripes and increase only the stars

as the States are increased. Thus was the gradual development of our National banner. We mark, with feeling of pride and pleasure, the progress our flag has led our Nation during our hundred and nineteen years of freedom. Of the vast number of people who annually come to our shores, who can deny that it is the banner of freedom, liberty, justice and equality? Our flag stands as the emblem of an honest and earnest cause, and in the endeavor to promote and defend that cause men have cheerfully given their blood and their lives. No other flag on the globe has had such an errand, or went forth upon land and sea, carrying everywhere hope for the captive and comfort for the oppressed.

As Beecher said, "the stars upon it were to the pining nations like the morning stars of God, and the stripes upon it were beams of morning light."

Under its folds rode Washington and his armies; before it Burgoyne laid down his arms. It cheered our army, when driven from New York, in their solitary pilgrimage through New Jersey. It shed its rays of light over the blood stained ground of Valley Forge. Its bars led Washington across the icy waters of the Delaware in the night, and its stars gleamed in the cold morning with victory, and new hope dawned upon a despairing nation.

After many struggles, and the years of war drew to a close, underneath the folds of this immortal banner sat Washington, while Yorktown surrendered its hosts, and the severe struggle ended and America was free. It was of this Star Spangled Banner that the immortal words of Francis Scott Key were composed while on an enemy's vessel in front of Fort McHenry in 1814. Under those silver stars and crimson bars brave heroes fought for our country, and under them, at Appomattox Court House, the civil strife was ended.

Again quoting from Beecher: "Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heartstrings; and, looking upon our homes and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle-fields of our fathers, let us resolve: Come weal or woe, we will in life and death, now and forever, stand by the Stars and Stripes that are unfurled from the snows of Canada to the plains of Mexico, from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific, and everywhere, as the

luminous symbol of resistless and beneficent power, they have led the brave to victory and to glory; they have floated over our cradles, and let it be our prayer and our struggles that they shall float over our graves." May our prayer ever be with Francis Scott Key, "Long may it wave, o'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."
'95.

The Y. W. C. A. in Christian Colleges.

The Young Woman's Christian Association is a religious organization for the purpose of making girls good, noble women, to help them use their God-given powers in the way to most benefit themselves and the world.

In glancing over the history of this organization we notice that the first Young Woman's Christian Association was the outcome of an earnest prayer meeting held by a few home-sick girls in the Normal University, Ill., in 1872. Two other associations were formed within three years, each without any knowledge of the other; thus others were formed and slowly, but surely, grew this interest till 1886; the first national convention was held in Wisconsin. It consisted of delegates from seven State organizations, young women who saw that the times were calling for a higher type of strong, thoughtful, earnest young womanhood. Thus the foundation of a mighty organization was laid, and we have now nearly fifty city associations, all of which are actively engaged in doing a great work for the Master, by associating all the young women together for their highest physical, social, business, intellectual and spiritual interests and development.

But the main stronghold of the Y. W. C. A. to-day is in its college organizations, and it is to the Y. M. C. A. that we are largely indebted for this strength. Long before we had any college associations they, in their own work for young men, were solving our problems and fighting many of our battles. To them we owe our earliest inspirations, from them we have received encouragement, counsel and moral support in hours of discouragement, and to them we give the gratitude of all our workers expressed in our endeavors to build up a sister organization in every way worthy of its complement.

To-day we have over 200 college asso-

ciations planted throughout this broad land of ours.

But the question may be asked, of what use are they to the student or to the college? The time has come when woman is no longer limited to a domestic or dependent life. She may, with no loss of womanly dignity or modesty of character, go from place to place and follow any business or professional career for which she is fitted, and surely she is better qualified to fill this position after having a thorough religious training, and there is no better way to gain it than by being actively engaged with persons who have the same object in view, as are found in colleges.

Very often, and especially in our larger institutions, many of the girls have never had a great amount of religious training; coming from a home in which it is not encouraged they would naturally grow careless concerning their spiritual welfare, when upon entering a school in which there are these Christian organizations they come in contact with the Christian workers, and after a while they cannot help but become interested also.

By being actively engaged in the work of the various committees of the organization it trains and develops efficient helpers, who will be valuable laborers in the home churches when the college course is completed, and that is what the Church needs, earnest, energetic, enthusiastic young men and women to make it a power for good.

As the college offers these Christian advantages to its young people it is broadening its own influence to such an extent as only the future will reveal. For surely in sending forth young men and women, firmly guarded by the shield of Christianity, ready to battle with the world, it is doing one of the grandest works possible, and no institution can encourage these organizations too much, and not only does this influence remain within the borders of our own country, but each year the Y. W. C. A. sends out a secretary to the colleges for the purpose of interesting the students in the Students' Volunteer Movement, so the influence of the Y. W. C. A. reaches to the unchristianized parts of the world.

As the advantages of the Christian organizations are placed within our reach, let us make the best of our opportunities, so that when we leave these halls the influence will ever be for God and the right,

so when our work in life is ended we will all be summoned to God's throne with a "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

ESTELLA STEHMAN, '96.

The Poor Relative.

BY WILL ELMER HEILMAN.

Miss Belle Lancaster sat in her elegant parlor with such a frown upon her brow that her cousin Minnie, who stood in the unenviable position of a "poor relative" dependent on the Lancasters for her daily bread, was terribly alarmed.

"Minnie," said Belle, at last.

"Yes."

"Where did you get acquainted with Mr. Casson?"

Poor Minnie, blushed crimson, then burst into tears.

"At Atlantic City, before papa died," she said.

"Four years ago! You remember acquaintances well," Belle sneered.

"He and papa were intimate friends," said Minnie, but she did not tell her cousin that Alvin Casson had been her own accepted lover, and that she had dismissed him when poverty came upon her, without giving reasons, simply telling him that something had come between them that would keep them asunder forevermore.

"Well, hereafter, when my acquaintances call," said Belle, severely. "I trust that you will remain invisible. Remember your circumstances are changed—that you are dependent on us for support, and govern yourself accordingly. Alvin Casson will be a splendid 'catch'—worth thousands, they say—and I am determined to bring him to my feet. Of course, I do not fear *your rivalry*; but when one has poor relatives 'tis well enough that they should be made to know their places.

That evening, when Alvin Casson called, he saw no one but Belle. He fidgeted about for a while, and then asked for "Miss Morton."

"Miss Morton? oh, Minnie, you mean," laughed Belle, "our companion. Why, she is up in her room, I suppose, poring over the latest novel. She only gets time at night to read."

"But what has become of her father?" asked Mr. Casson, paying not the slightest heed to the covert scorn.

"Dead," was the reply.

"Dead! How long since he died, Miss Lancaster?"

"Three years, I believe. He *failed*, and lost every dollar of his property, and Minnie then came to us."

"Then she is a relative of yours?" asked Alvin Casson quietly.

"A *relative*! No, I assure you. All the claim she has upon us consists in the fact that *we* were acquainted before she became poor."

Belle uttered this falsehood without flinching, but if she had known that Minnie had often spoken of her to him, and that he knew they were cousins, she might not have spoken so falsely.

"I would like to see her."

Belle bit her lips with vexation, then rose and left the parlor, and glided upstairs.

"Mr. Casson desires to speak with you," she said, with a bitter laugh, as she met Minnie upon the landing. "Go down, if you wish it."

Minnie glanced at her, and reading the expression upon her face, replied that she would not go.

"Then I shall tell him that you refuse to see him?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"What reason shall I assign?"

"Not any. My reasons make no difference to him."

So Belle Lancaster returned to the parlor.

"Miss Norton declines to see you," she said.

His face flushed hotly.

"Did you urge her so much, Miss Lancaster?"

"Why, to be sure, I told her you wished to see her very particularly—was not that enough?"

"I suppose so," he answered, with a sigh. "But I did wish to see her very much. We were good friends once, and I saw no reason why the ties that bound us lang syne should not be revived. If, however, she thinks otherwise, I shall yield, not being able to help myself."

"She's a curious girl," said Belle, apologetically. "She treats her best friends sometimes as coldly as utter strangers. I often doubt her sanity, but I suppose it is nothing but a contradictory spirit."

"Possibly," said Casson, with a dreamy far-away expression in his eyes; and the subject was not again alluded to.

Meanwhile Miss Belle redoubled her

exertions to effect a conquest, not only on this, but on many subsequent visits. His heart appeared to be no very salient point, but a continual dropping will wear away a *stone*, 'tis said; and after a time he seemed becoming sensible that she was charming, and paid her greater deference.

She hailed this as a happy omen, and was already figuring the probable expense of her wedding outfit, when one day she saw him meet her cousin in the hall, and stop to speak to her.

"Miss Norton—Minnie!" he cried, seizing and imprisoning her hands, "why do you shun me?"

"No matter, Mr. Casson, let me go, I beg of you," she pleaded.

"I shall not let you go until you answer me," was his reply.

Minnie looked distressed.

"I cannot, Mr. Casson."

"Is it by order of Miss Lancaster?"

No answer.

"Is it because you dislike me?"

"No, Mr. Casson, it is not."

He folded his arms around her.

"Minnie," he demanded in thrilling tones, "you said you loved me once—do you not love me still?"

"Oh, please release me," she cried, almost sobbing. "I cannot tell you that. Remember I am poor—a poor dependent on Miss Lancaster's bounty. I could not be a fitting mate for you."

"Yes, you could, my darling—and I love you. My life without you would be a desert—you can make it blossom like a rose. My home is waiting for the mistress of my heart—be merciful, I pray you!"

What could Minnie say? She could not have the moral courage to break his heart and torture her own, and we are glad she did not. Putting the hand he had released into his own, she whispered, "I do love you, Alvin, and have loved you always. If you really wish me, poor and unworthy of you as I am, I cannot answer no."

Miss Belle, who had seen and heard it all, came forward and had the grace to offer her congratulations.

"I wish you many years of happiness," she said.

Perhaps she did. But the terrible lecture she read her mother afterwards, for ever having Minnie in the house, was not good evidence of it.

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Editorial.

SINCE we have several cornetists and a number of violinists, would it not be a good move to utilize their talent to improve our chapel music?

THE College Glee Club is an organization of great musical ability, and is winning laurels that any of our larger colleges might be proud of. We should have a college orchestra. We are not in need of talent, and could have as good an orchestra as Glee Club. Why not organize?

THE question that confronts a young man to-day in seeking a position is not so much who are your relatives and influential friends, or from what college did you graduate, as what do you know and what can you do? Hence, the necessity of a thorough preparation for life's work, and that preparation for many can be found only in college.

THE Sophomore and Freshman Rhe-

torical Classes are to be complimented for the step which they took in procuring such fine programmes for their public entertainment. The programmes seemed to lend dignity to the occasion. The usual custom of tearing them in small fragments and dropping them on the floor was avoided, as it was noticed that only one programme had been torn up.

WOULD it not be a good idea if the students would meet and decide upon our College colors. Blue and white was adopted at sometime in the past, very pretty and significant colors, but what color is blue? In consulting the ribbons worn at times, it is anything between sky blue and navy blue or purple. Each one will insist that it is the color that he or she wears. Why not have a uniform shade of blue?

THE world is in need of more Philanthropists, more helping hands, more kind words, more disposition to lighten the burden of those who are heavy laden. Alas! too many are willing to place a wreath of roses on the coffin, but are not willing to scatter here and there blossoms among the living, and thus give encouragement to the downtrodden. God honors the feeblest work if done in the right spirit, be it only a cup of cold water "in His name." A kind word, a mild answer, a tender look, a simple act of charity, are all honored of God and fruitful of good results with the Master's blessing.

MR. JOJI KENOVA IRIE, A. B., our Japanese student of the post-graduate department, by request of President Bierman, recently delivered a highly interesting and instructive address before the Senior class of the College on the comparative merits of the Christian religion and Buddhism. Mr. Irie's parents were Buddhists, and he was reared under that faith, but about eight years ago both parents and son forsook the ism and

espoused Christianity, hence he was well equipped to draw this comparison which he did in an eloquent manner and to the great satisfaction of all present. The conclusion reached was that while Buddhism is a charming theory that readily wins the attention of the thoughtful, Christianity is the truth and saves the souls of all.

College World.

Seventy new members have been added to the faculty of Brown University.

Eleven of Harvard's prominent athletes were among those who received honors at commencement.

The University of Michigan has over fifty of its own graduates in its faculty.

Among the three thousand students registered at Harvard University, four hundred are actively engaged in athletics.

Out of 1,112 football players in the eighteen leading institutions, only sixty-five were disabled for a week or more during the past season.

In the early days of Yale College and until 1776 the names of graduates were arranged, not alphabetically, but in the order of the social rank of the family to which they belonged.

Dartmouth College has graduated forty college presidents, two hundred professors, sixty members of Congress and twenty-four Governors.

The University of Paris has over 7,000 students, and in this, as in other universities in France, there are no classes, no athletics, no commencement day, no college periodicals, no glee clubs and no fraternities.

The faculty of Andover has voted to abolish the valedictory and salutatory addresses at their commencement exercises.

President Harper says that he entered upon his duties at Chicago University opposed to co-education, having great misgivings because of the presence of girls. He now declares that the young women's department of the University is the only one that never gave him any trouble.

Two hundred enthusiastic students of Stanford University have each given \$2.50 toward the construction of a "noise-making machine," to be used at the next athletic contest between Stanford and the University of California. It is to

be a monster horn worked by a steam blower and made of galvanized iron. It is to be fifty feet in length, with a diameter of ten feet, and will have a thirty-two horse-power boiler.

Prof. Hadley, of Yale, is to introduce a new system of instruction in his classes in political economy. He will substitute debates for recitations. A division of thirty members of the class is to choose a subject for debate. The negative side then draws up a complaint similar to a legal paper. This in turn is met by a reply from the affirmative. The arguments are then made by the "lawyers" on each side, and finally the debate is thrown open to the house.—*Yale News*.

College Ethics.

President John, of De Pauw College, in a recent address is quoted as saying the following:

"Put into plain English the sentiment which prevails in many colleges, whether professional or literary, is this: To tell a lie is wrong on the street, but right in college; to use personal violence is wrong in a saloon, but right in college; to boycott is wrong in Ireland, wrong even in the business circles of the United States, but right in college; to destroy property is wrong in a cowboy, but to deface walls or carry off gates and signboards is right in a college student; to howl and screech on the street is wrong in a drunken man, and should consign him to a diet of bread and water, but to make night hideous with unearthly yells is a sign of culture, provided the yells proceed from the throats of college boys."—*Ram's Horn*.

Professor.—What is an exclamatory sentence?

Class.—A sentence which causes sudden feeling or a strong emotion.

Prep.—Professor, is this an exclamatory sentence? Whosoever sitteth on a pin shall quickly rise.

Professor.—No, sir.

Prep.—Well, it caused a sudden feeling and strong emotion when I sat on one just now.

"Many a man would not have gold if he had to dig it, and many a one would not have sunshine if he had to crawl out of the shade to get it."

College Directory.**Faculty.**

E. BENJ. BIERMAN, A. M., Ph. D.,
PRESIDENT,

Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

H. CLAY DEANER, A. M.,
Professor of the Latin Language.

JOHN E. LEHMAN, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

REV. JNO. A. McDERMAD, A. M.,
Professor of the Greek Language.

JOHN A. SHOTT, Ph. B.,
Professor of Natural Science.

ANNA M. THOMPSON, Ph., B.,
Professor of English Literature.

OSCAR ELLIS GOOD, A. B.,
Adjunct Professor of Natural Science.

CARRIE M. FLINT,
Professor of Instrumental Music.

ANNA R. FORNEY, A. B.,
Professor of Harmony.

URBAN H. HERSHEY,
Teacher of the Violin.

Literary Societies.**CLIONIAN.**

Miss MARY RICHARD, President.

Miss ESTELLA KEPHART, Secretary.

KALOZETEAN.

SHERIDAN GARMAM, President.

JOHN D. STEHMAN, Secretary.

PHILOKOSMIAN.

J. R. WALLACE, President.

C. H. SNOKE, Secretary.

Y. M. C. A.

JOHN H. MAYSILLES, President.

JAY W. YOE, Secretary.

Y. W. C. A.

Miss ESTELLA STEHMAN, President.

Miss CARRIE FLINT, Secretary.

Philokosmian Literary Society.*Esse Quam Videri.*

We are truly proud of our ex-members who are distinguishing themselves in every profession, in every vocation. As lawyers, as doctors, as editors, as teachers, as ministers of the gospel, a large number have attained eminence in their chosen field of labor. At a recent meeting of the society we had with us two ex-members,

who are winning laurels in their respective professions, Reno S. Harp, Esq., of Frederick, Md., who, in terms of eloquence like the great orators of old, gave us words of encouragement and inspiration; Mr. S. T. Meyer, a teacher in the public schools, followed, and spoke of the importance of society work.

Mr. J. J. Bechtold, of New York City, was also present on the same evening and spoke of the advantages of society work.

Since our last report, Mr. Samuel C. Saylor, son of D. L. Saylor, of Annville, joined our ranks amidst the usual demonstrations characteristic of Philokosmanism.

On March 1st, the P. L. S. will meet in conjoint session with our sister society, the Clionian, when an interesting program will be rendered and a pleasant time is expected.

While most of our members who are now taking an active part in the society are doing excellent work, we wish to remind those who are neglecting their work, or who do not belong to a literary society, what opportunities of vast dimensions they are losing. Literary exercises tend to develop a love of free speech, and a desire to exercise this right. The exercise of free speech carries with it a spirit of patience and forbearance toward those who may entertain opposite opinions. It practically enforces the principle that on the platform of free speech all stand on equality, and none are to be discriminated against because of the unpopularity of the cause which they may advocate. Free speech is the agent that detects all errors, and which may finally enable us to get rid of them. Free speech makes clear the fact that there are two sides to a question, and that no one is competent to judge of the merits of a question until he has heard what may be said about it on both sides. Literary exercises must encourage the spirit of investigation and inquiry. Society work trains and develops our thinking faculties, helps us to reason correctly and to arrive at more logical conclusions; better than that, it teaches the importance of basing our conclusions upon *facts*, and discriminating carefully between facts and mere assumptions.

In the crucible of friendly controversy the golden grains of truth are separated from the dross of errors, prejudice and personalism, and the light of truth is fanned into a flame by conflict of opinion,

so that we may all the more readily be enabled to see the right and avoid the wrong. Societies such as the Philokosmian give their members an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of parliamentary rules and fit them for the discharge of certain public duties that may afterwards devolve upon them as citizens.

A student about to graduate can not consider his collegiate course complete without such literary acquirements. How intensely important that all who leave college should be able to exercise the right of free speech. The exercise of this right intelligently and with due regard to its accompanying responsibility, is one of the surest guarantees for the perpetuity of our free institutions, and our strongest assurance that the evils which afflict us politically, socially, morally and otherwise will some day be eliminated from our institutions.

Clonian Literary Society.

Virtute et Fide.

Our work thus far has been very encouraging, the members seem to take a special interest in their work, and we hope it will be continued throughout the year '95.

There are a number of events which the Clonians look forward to with pleasure; among them are the joint meetings which are held occasionally with the other societies. These meetings are sources of very great enjoyment as well as of mental development. A very interesting programme has been arranged for a joint meeting with the Philokosmian Literary Society on the 1st of March.

Miss Bomberger joined the society on the 1st.

We were pleased to have with us on February 1st a number of visitors, also with the encouraging remarks which they gave us. They were the following: Messrs. Grove, Heberly, Light; also Mr. J. Light, from the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Maggie Strickler, an ex-member, visited us on the 1st.

We are always pleased to have our ex-members visit us, and wish they would do so more frequently.

Prof. Lehman's Rhetorical.

One of the most pleasing occurrence at the College during this term was the pub-

lic entertainment given by Prof. Lehman's rhetorical class on the evening of January 26th.

The novelty of the programme was of special interest and is characteristic of the ingenuity of the professor's fertile mind.

Following is the programme as it was rendered:

THEME—Sight-Seeing in Europe.

MUSIC.

PIANO DUETT—Galop Brillante,.....Sponholtz.
Misses Kephart.

INVOCATION.

MUSIC.

VOCAL SOLO—Good Bye, Sweet Day,.....Vannah,
Miss Kreider.

Education by Traveling,.....R. P. Daugherty.
Our Trip Across the Atlantic,.....Jacob Zerbe.
The Metropolis of England,.....G. S. Wallace.

MUSIC.

MEDLEY,.....White.

COLLEGE GLEE CLUB.

Westminster Abbey,.....Jay W. Yoe.
Windsor Castle,.....J. Asa Light.
Paris,.....H. A. F. Seabold.
The Land of Tell,.....J. R. Geyer.

MUSIC.

PIANO SOLO—Bercense,.....Chopin,
Miss Light.

Sunny Italy,.....Anna M. Keller.
The Catacombs of Rome,.....Harry L. Boyer.
The Leaning Tower of Pisa,.....W. M. Beattie.
The Cathedral of Milan,.....Byron C. Saylor.

MUSIC.

Three Chafers,.....Thuhn.
COLLEGE GLEE CLUB.

Venice,.....B. F. Peters.
The Fatherland,.....G. A. Ulrich.
The German Universities,.....A. S. Ulrich.
Our Return Trip,.....F. M. Gingrich.

MUSIC.

VOCAL QUARTETTE—The Bill of Fare,.....Zollner.
Misses Stehman and Black, and Messrs.
Clippinger and Sleichter.

The vivid description that each performer gave of his subject in the imaginary visit to the numerous points of interest in Europe, carried the hearers in ecstasy from one historic place to another during the entire length of the programme. Considering the fact that it was the first public performance for some of them, the programme was well executed.

The excellent music of the evening was loudly applauded and added interest to the programme throughout. The glee club in particular, won hearty applause.

Personals and Locals.

Ground-hog weather.

The frisky boys take delight in wading through the deepest snow-drifts.

The occupants of the rooms on the west side of the building found it difficult to keep warm during the recent cold weather.

A liberal collection was taken up recently in chapel and sent by the pastor, Rev. M. J. Mumma, to the Nebraska sufferers.

President Bierman was absent a day last month, canvassing students for the spring term.

Raymond Christ and Reed Walmer, both from Hummelstown, attended chapel services on the morning of the 4th inst.

Charles B. Wingerd, '97, on the 27th of January, preached for Rev. S. L. Rhoads at Mount Pleasant U. B. Church, Lebanon.

Miss Maggie Strickler, '94, paid a visit to the College, on Friday, the 2d inst., and was gladly received by all her friends.

David Buddinger, '98, filled the pulpit of Rev. M. J. Mumma, at this place, on the 30th of last month, in a very able manner.

Miss Carrie Kleindinst, of York, a former student, spent the 26th and 27th of January with her many friends at the College. She reports having had a pleasant time.

Miss Anna Kreider, of Lebanon, spent a few days with her friends the Misses Kephart, at their home in Annville. She visited the College, and speaks very favorably of it.

Mr. John J. Light, a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, visited his cousins at L. V. C. on the 2d. He expressed himself as being well pleased with the College and its surroundings.

A few of the ladies from the hall received a most enjoyable sleigh ride on the 3d, through the kindness of Miss Mary Kreider. This was a rare treat and greatly appreciated by the fortunate ones.

All who had the pleasure of hearing the lecture by Col. J. P. Sanford, on "Old Times and New," in the Chapel on January 23d, received a treat not easily forgotten. His vivid account of his travels, interspersed with humorous occurrences on the way, made his lecture unusually interesting and instructive, and we feel that much benefit was derived therefrom.

The ice has been in a fine condition for skating this winter, and the students are not slow in taking advantage of the pleasures afforded them by the popular winter sport. One accident, however, occurred.

Miss Clara Krall, the teacher in elocution, while skating, fell, and was slightly

disabled, suffering from the effects for several days.

A reception was tendered the faculty at the residence of the president on the 1st, in honor of his wife's birthday. Our learned professors enjoyed the occasion very much, especially the sumptuous dinner which is usually the main feature of such occasions.

The public recital given by students of the musical department on the 1st was greatly enjoyed by all who heard it. The performers did credit to themselves and also to their teacher, Miss Flint. The following is the programme as rendered:

Fresh Life,	Spindler.
Heathen Rose,	G. Lang.
Marie,	Jensen.
Flowers of Memory,	Goerdeler.
March (4 hands),	Baker.
The Broken Pitcher,	Poutet.
Two Selections from N. E. C. Method,	Uller.
Slumber of the Sea,	Mr. H. Henry.
Winkin, Blinkin and Nod,	Crowley.
Cuban Dance,	Wilson.
Two Inventions,	Bach.
	Mr. Hershey.

The forenoon of the 31st ult. was observed as College day in our institution with appropriate exercises. After singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," we were led in prayer by Rev. W. H. Lewars. Rev. Mumma, Joji K. Irie, and the presidents of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., each delivered an address.

The exercises were interspersed with music and short prayers by a number of the students. The closing, and probably the most impressive, feature of the programme was the testimony meeting in which all were invited to take part. After several had given their testimony as to the spiritual strength to be derived through a college education, Mrs. Bierman gave a brief history of a few of those who were converted during their college course and also the useful lives many of the alumni are leading. One truth which she, as well as others, tried to impress upon the students was the necessity of becoming Christians before leaving college, from the fact that a very few who neglect this all-important step then ever become Christians afterward. The day was very pleasantly and profitably spent.

Again we have had our attention called to the missionary cause through the agency of the Student Volunteer movement.

On Sunday, 3d inst., Miss Mary A. Ayer, of Philadelphia, who is sent out as a delegate by the Volunteer Association, addressed the students whilst they listened with almost breathless silence to the earnest appeals to them to consider the necessity, not only of giving to missions, but also of *going* to the foreign field to do work for the Master. She told in burning words how she felt the responsibility resting upon all who are able to go, and the millions of heathens in all the uncivilized countries who have never heard of the gospel, and also of the eagerness with which those who do hear of it accept it. She told also of the suffering widowhood of India and the oppression in general of the women there.

Miss Ayer is a Volunteer herself, and is now attending a medical school preparatory to her going to foreign lands. This fact alone helps to make her work among college students more effective. Her efforts here resulted in securing one Volunteer and creating a deeper missionary spirit in the hearts of the students.

Senior Rhetorical.

The second public rhetorical exercise by the Senior Class of this year, occurred last Saturday night at 7:30 o'clock, in the College Chapel, in the presence of a large and appreciative audience. After brief introductory remarks by President Bierman, and the rendering of a choice selection of music on the piano, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Mumma. Orations followed in the following order:

Mr. Harry W. Mayer took for his theme "*An Awakened Giant*," under which title he discussed very thoughtfully the recent advances made in the use of electricity—a force in nature which lay dormant for centuries until within recent years when through the genius of an Edison and others it was awakened and is now successfully applied to the promotion of our industrial, commercial and educational interests.

Mr. J. H. Reber followed with an able and choicely worded oration on "*Life's Successes, How Attained*." He who trusts to luck for success may win, but his chances are few. Hard toil, perseverance,

intense application and faith in God are the true elements of success. Lincoln's life affords a noble illustration.

Mr. Urban H. Hershey gave an entertaining account of a recent imaginary visit to "*Some of My Musical Friends*," which won the hearty applause of the audience. The performance was unique and the performer acquitted himself well.

He was followed by Mr. J. R. Wallace on "*Another Ism*." The evils in society of the present day are numerous and the remedies proposed for cure various. Socialism finds warm advocates and decided opponents. Labor reformers and quack politicians offer schemes for relief, but all to no purpose. Sin has cursed the earth and all the inhabitants thereof, and no one but the carpenter's son of Nazareth and the acceptance of his principles can bring the desired relief. The production was well conceived and logically arranged.

Mr. J. H. Maysilles followed with a creditable oration on "*The Hero of the Hour*." After giving a succinct account of Dr. Parkhurst's work in New York city, and enumerating the obstacles he had to overcome to make it a success the speaker showed in forcible words the decision of character and faith in the ultimate triumph of right possessed by the hero of the hour. Without these the work undertaken would have failed, but with them Tammany was slain and municipal righteousness prevailed.

The music furnished on this occasion was of a high order and Miss Kreider in rendering the piano solo, entitled "*The Storm at Sea*," Mr. Sleichter in singing the vocal solo, entitled "*Out on the Deep*," and Miss Stehman the vocal solo, entitled "*The Angel's Serenade*," won the applause of all present. The one regret expressed by many of those present was that all was over so soon. The entire time occupied was less than two hours.—*Annville Journal*.

"The College Forum."

This literary sheet—the advocate of Lebanon Valley College—is a young child only eight years old, but it expects to live until its friends starve it to death by shameful neglect, or wicked martyrdom. It has entered upon a mission that entitles it to live as long as the College lives.

Although unpretending in its merits

and modest in asserting its claim to a more extended patronage, it nevertheless serves an important sphere of usefulness. In the absence, and outside the audience, of the editors, I have heard spoken many words of commendation concerning this college paper, but I wonder that no one, ere this, has bethought himself to write to them some words of appreciation that they may hear it themselves and take courage.

Who? Why? These are the questions. Who should take and read THE COLLEGE FORUM?

First. Every active itinerant in the patronizing conferences. This alone would give it about 200 subscribers. The monthly visits of this college agent would not only keep before the pastor the interests of the College, in whose success he should be deeply concerned, but help him to get money and students for the school. It is necessary to have our minds stirred up every month by way of remembrance.

Second. Every parent who has a child to educate. Parents, in selecting a place for the education of their children, should know something of the school that is to mould the future destiny of their sons and daughters. I would have my child read about its future *alma mater* from the day it was old enough to read until the day its name was placed on the matriculation roll of the College. Such preparatory, introductory acquaintance will help my child to feel at home when it gets to college. To do this is my duty. THE FORUM helps me in this respect.

Third. Every *alumnus* of the College. If I need something to acquaint me with my *alma mater* before I go to college, I also need something to keep up that acquaintance after I leave it. It is a sin to forget the mother that fostered us, or ever to become oblivious to her welfare by any growing alienation. Whatever other interests engage my time and attention in active or professional life, or however far removed from home, I must not cease to love mother, to inquire after her welfare, and to reciprocate her kindness, even though she did sometimes administer correction contrary to my imperfect judgment. THE FORUM to me is a letter from home. Would I not be a cruel, unnatural child not to read it? How many of the alumni read it? Let all who do not, say "I" and blush!

Fourth. Every ex-student of Lebanon Valley College. Hundreds of persons are

scattered all over these valleys who once were students of Lebanon Valley College, but for various reasons never completed a curriculum of study. They have not lost all their interest in their former studies and associations. Why not learn something about the Philokosmian, Clionian and Kalozetean Societies of which once you were an active member? Why not read brief notes about your former school-mates as given in the column of Personals? Why not get all this for only 25 cents a year?

Why should I take and read the COLLEGE FORUM?

I thereby put good reading matter into the hands of my family. Too many secular newspaperers filled with the latest revelations of robberies, murders, scandals, uncleanness, and other nameless crimes too vile for print, are placed upon the family reading table, and read by our children whose minds become poisoned by this sensational literature. Dirt and trash go together in the "dailies," as dirt and trash go together in the scavenger's cart. The dirty is always trashy and the trashy is usually dirty. Such reading matter, too often, crowds out the religious newspapers even from Christian families. What are our boys and girls reading in this year of grace? Too much "stuff" that tends to weaken the mind, unnerve the will for honest effort, is calculated to graduate, in the end, either worthless loafers, or State's prison convicts. My advice to all parents is: Dispense with one of your secular papers and take THE COLLEGE FORUM instead. It will be like driving a snake from your premises, and entertaining an angel in its place.

Again, by subscribing for THE FORUM, I patronize the cause of education in general and Lebanon Valley College in particular. My little mite of twenty-five cents thus invested in the Lord's business may yield a large dividend of blessings to the Church through the agency of this humble paper which I help to send forth as the preacher of Christian education.

J. W. ETTER.

[This article appeared in our columns seven years ago. We reprint it with a few verbal changes. It is so apropos in that so many of our friends feel that they can do without a college paper as times are so very hard, and they must economize.—EDITOR.]

"Schoolhouses are the republican line of fortifications."

A Page of Verse from our Exchanges.**A Modern Heroine.**

A girl stood on the burning deck,
Awaiting death's ejection;
The flames that lit the battle's wreck
Just suited her complexion.
The smoke was rising thick and fast,
A cast-iron look around her cast,
Then started off to find the mast
In quite the wrong direction.

Her father called her from below,
In accents sad and sadder.
The maiden still refused to go,
And kept on growing madder.
The flames had nearly reached her jaws,
But yet they heard her through a pause,
"I will not leave this ship, because
A mouse is on the ladder."

Questions.

What kind of vegetable is a watchman's beat?
Can an old hen sing her lay?
Can a poem trip with its feet?
What notes does a gambler play?
Will a blacksmith's vise condemn his soul?
Can a book be white and read?
To whom does the church bell pay its toll?
Who shingles the water shed?
If a minstrel boy can sing his lay?
Can a ship sing her lay-to?
Do tigers ask for grace when they prey!
Can a bugle note come due?

The Latest on Mary's Lamb.

If Mary's snowy little lamb
Back to the earth would hie,
The jokes he'd see about himself
Would make him glad to die.

"The Purp's Soliloquy."

"I may be yaller
And covered with fleas,
But my pants, thank the Lord,
Don't bag at the knees."

A Senior's Soliloquy.

It required four years of my early youth
To master my A B C;
But now its worse, for, to tell the truth,
It requires four years for A B.

War News from the East.

The Chinese orderly called the roll—
The tourist delighted fell;
For he felt in the depths of his Yankee soul
'Twas his old-time college yell.

His Freshman letters glowed with zeal,
With "rushes," "scraps" and "larks,"
He told about his quizzes, too,
And sent home all his marks.

The "Soph" he found no time to write.
In justice to himself,
He promised not to work too hard
And undermine his health.

The Junior found a lady love
One dreamy summer's night,
And then she helped him spend the time
In which he used to write.

The Senior didn't write at all,
He never dreamed of it.
He simply sent a printed card,
"Dear father, please remit."

"Tempus fugit," said the Romans,
Yes, alas! 'tis fleeting on,
Ever coming,
Ever going,
Life is short and soon 'tis gone.

But as I think of next vacation,
Poring over these lessons huge,
Ever harder,
Ever larger,
All I say is, "Let her fuge."

One evening, as they sat beneath
The moon's soft rays so pale,
Moved by an impulse born of love,
He kissed her through her veil.
Next evening, as before, they sat
Beneath the star-flecked dome;
Yet not exactly as before—
She'd left her veil at home.

She frowned on him and called him Mr.,
Because in fun he only Kr.,
And so in spite,
The very next night
This naughty Mr. Kr. Sr.

"Oh, would I were a bird," she sang,
And each disgusted one
Thought to himself the wicked thought,
"Oh, would I were a gun."

The naked hills lie wanton to the breeze,
The fields are nude, the groves unfrocked,
Bare are the shivering limbs of shameless trees—
No wonder that the corn is shocked.

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
That our teachers are asleep;
For I know they do not slumber,
On the check-book I did peep.

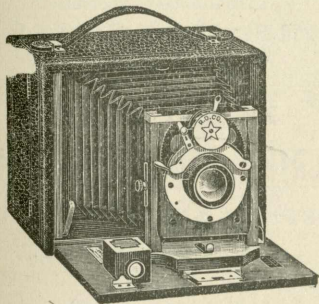
The conscientious Freshmen work
To get their lessons tough,
The Juniors flunk, the Sophomores shirk,
The Seniors—oh? they bluff.

Blest be the tie that binds
The collar to my shirt,
With gorgeous silken front it hides
At least a week of dirt.

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DOWN TRAINS.	C'bg Acc.	Ky'e Exp	Mr'g Mail	Day Exp	Ev'g Mail	N'gt Exp
	No.12	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No.10
Lv. Winchester.....	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
" Martinsburg.....		6 15			2 30	3 20
" Hagerstown.....		7 00			3 20	4 50
" Greencastle.....		7 40	8 30	11 25	4 10	7 10
" Chambersburg.....		6 10	8 09		11 48	4 36
" Shippensburg.....		6 32	8 55	9 05	12 08	5 00
" Newville.....		6 53	9 15		12 30	5 30
" Carlisle.....		7 18	9 40	9 56	1 15	6 17
" Mechanicsburg.....		7 42	10 04		1 40	6 43
Ar. Dillsburg.....						9 43
" Harrisburg.....		8 03	10 25	10 30	2 00	7 05
" Philadelphia.....		11 25	1 25	1 25	6 50	11 15
" New York.....		2 03	4 03	4 03	9 38	3 50
" Baltimore.....		11 15	3 10	3 10	6 45	10 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Additional trains will leave Carlisle daily except Sunday at 5:55 a. m., 7:58 a. m., 3:40 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations, arriving at Harrisburg at 6:40 a. m., 8:03 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

Evening Mail runs daily between Harrisburg and Chambersburg.

UP TRAINS.	Win Acc.	Me's Exp	Hag Acc.	Ev'g Mail	C'bg Acc.	N. O. Exp.
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7	No.17	No. 9
Lv. Baltimore.....	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
" New York.....	11 40	4 45	8 53	11 20	2 15	4 23
" Philadelphia.....	8 00	12 15		9 00	2 00	2 06
" Harrisburg.....	11 20	4 30	8 50	11 50	2 20	4 30
" Dillsburg.....	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
" Mechanicsburg.....	4 40	7 53	12 40	3 40	5 20	8 00
" Carlisle.....	5 03	8 13	1 03	4 01	5 41	8 20
" Newville.....	5 30	8 36	1 29	4 25	6 05	8 44
" Shippensburg.....	5 55	9 00	1 52	4 55	6 36	9 08
" Chambersburg.....	6 15	9 21	2 13	5 10	6 57	9 29
" Greencastle.....	6 40	9 43	2 35	5 35	7 20	9 50
" Hagerstown.....	7 02	10 04	3 01	5 50		10 12
" Martinsburg.....	7 25	10 27	3 25	6 18		10 35
Ar. Winchester.....	9 30	11 12		7 02		
	11 00	12 00		7 50		
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Additional trains will leave Harrisburg daily except Sunday at 10:35 a. m., 10:45 p. m., arriving at Carlisle at 11:20 a. m., 11:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations; additional train will leave Hagerstown at 8:00 a. m., arriving at 11:00 a. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

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Volume VIII.

Number 3.

THE COLLEGE FORUM.

MARCH, 1895.

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VOL. VIII. No 3.

ANNVILLE, PA., MARCH, 1895.

WHOLE No. 79.

March.

A FANCY.

Along Life's steep and stony hill,
Fatigued, I stopped to rest awhile ;
My heart was sad, the night was chill,
I yearned to pass the heavenly stile ;
But looking up just then I spied
Bold March atripping o'er the lea.
And soon she, kneeling by my side,
Whispered these cheering words to me :

"Come 'long, old friend, and hie away
From human woes and biting pains ;
Come 'long, and spend with me a day
And hear my minstrels' soothing strains."
I rose, and arm in arm we sped
To Nature's woody concert hall.
'Twas lit by starry jets o'erhead
Whose mysteries e'en men enthral.

At her command the curtain rose
Above the moon-lit snowy stage ;
At her command the music flows
In streams of joy or bitter rage.
Each singer's voice had holy sound ;
Each instrument a perfect tune ;
Which blended into faultless round
Of soothing lay and mystic rune.

And as the notes thus grandly swelled,
The pines would nod or lowly bow ;
Each tree in deepest trance was held
Yet mark of peace on every brow ;
My heart, alike, the music swayed ;
My stubborn will it stole from me,
And ne'er by men had I heard played
Such strains of lofty witchery.

But soon the players all withdrew ;
The noble opera was o'er,
For dismal April raised her cue
And bowed bold March out of the door.
As suddenly before she came
Thus now the maiden went away,
But I expect again to claim
Her suit upon some future day.

NORMAN COLESTOCK SCHLICHTER, '97.

Oases.

The adherents of the Koran continue their pilgrimages annually to the Holy City. The products of Northern Africa are exchanged for the gold-dust, ivory

and ostrich feathers of Southern Africa. By so doing the former are required to traverse the Arabian Desert and the latter, the Sahara, with its burning sands. The caravans, weary and almost exhausted by reason of the absence of the means necessary to the sustenance of their bodies, are greatly alleviated when an oasis with its bubbling waters and mellow fruit is reached. The whole presents to the weary traveler the aspect of Tropical America. This charming spot in the midst of the wild desert greets the eyes of the caravans with delight and shades their heated brows. The pains which they endured are now forgotten while they gratify their craving appetites and their thirsty tongues.

Thus we observe the great necessity of complying with the wants of Nature.

How happy the person feels, who has been incessantly menaced by prodigious clouds, when he is able to escape from their presence and inhale an atmosphere destitute of these portents!

Man may resolve to toil and labor in the manifold vocations of a city life and whatever they may be, save they be very prominent ones, his personal familiarity with its inhabitants will be rare, for faces are but a gallery of pictures. Friends, being dispersed throughout its extent perhaps, may augment the infrequency of meeting them. It may seem a place of solitude to him, and how anxious he is to abandon this apparent wilderness and revisit his old home with the vine clinging to the wall, with the stream near by trickling over the pebbles, with the green terrace embellished here and there by beautiful flower beds of a sweet smelling odor, with its spacious halls and rooms where many a pleasant hour was spent in entertaining friends, exceeding all perhaps, the pleasure of greeting never to be forgotten friends ; all of which bring back to memory the pleasant hours occupied

around the beloved home and which undoubtedly will not pass into the realms of oblivion. Though kindred friends may have departed from these sacred walls, yet there is a certain enhancing spirit which communes with him.

How happy the robber or the murderer feels, who is confronted by the press and almost within the clutches of the law, with no visible avenue of escape; when he can conceal himself in a secret place or cross the deep ocean, escaping to some other nationality than his own, conscious that his course will be unknown!

In the struggle for liberty our soldiers were at times in danger of being killed momentarily. Some became disheartened and wanted to desert the ranks of the army; but the floating of the stars and stripes victorious at the head, or the music of the national airs, kindled anew the fires of patriotism in their bosoms and gave them a new inspiration. Hence they were determined to break the chains that bound us, even at the cost of their own lives.

Human nature is so often prone to undertake more than what it is able to bear. How this embarrassed attitude brightens when it is confronted by a strong will! What seemed an impregnable Gibraltar is found to be penetrated by numerous passages and stairways whereby the work can be accomplished.

Nebraska, which was formerly a beautiful country, with its copious rains, has now become dry, parched and desolate. Nature seems to have withdrawn her rich garb of color and to have clothed herself with a pale one. The air, pierced during the summer months by the hot winds, is now intensely cold. Oh, how glad these disheartened people would be if they only had the opportunity of going to another part or have their State restored to its former condition! Let it arouse our sympathy and our patriotism that their sufferings may be allayed.

Ships out on the deep, blue waters must breast the dark billows. When in the midst of an angry tempest, what joy unspeakable fills every heart when they descry land and arrive at a peaceful shore!

The pages of history reveal that homes of great men became an oasis for the people in the general depravity of the times.

The peace a Christian has would be a blessing to any family. His presence, if

like that of his Master, is as that of a certain species of palm in South America, which has, in a remarkable degree, the power of attracting the atmospheric moisture which it condenses and drops upon the earth in a refreshing dew. It rises in the midst of an arid desert and causes a luxuriant vegetation to spring forth. The flood-gates of heaven may refuse to open, the flow of the fountain may cease, the rivers may shrivel into rivulets, but the life giving rain-tree is only the more active in winning moisture from the reluctant air and creating an oasis. The barriers overcome by the Christian are numerous and oftentimes difficult. Many a Christian has misfortunes, but by coming to Him "who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms," he hopes to enter the pearly gates leading into the Golden City, though Death may seem:

"As silent and dark as a shadow, unmoved as a stone,
That standeth all day in the desert, unseen and alone,
Waiteth Death; no breeze touches her mantle that falleth right down,
Over feet that we see not and hands that we see not; a frown
Seems to drift down the distance and blight the fresh pastures of life,
And an icy breath seems to flow from her and make the air rise
With tremblings.

GALEN D. LIGHT, '96.

The Teacher—as He Should Be.

BY PROF. H. U. ROOP, A. M.

Education, which is the educing or drawing out of the various powers and faculties, implanted in man by the hand of his Maker, is, indeed, the first concern of society, and it ought to have the energies of society's best minds. The Athenians, who had glimpses of what was most glorious, did, in this matter, leave mankind a great example. Teaching was the honorable occupation of their greatest men. The brightest minds of Athenian philosophy were the instructors of Athenian youth. So keenly was the truth felt that the mature intelligence and moral power acquired in the struggle of a distinguished life could perform a higher function than that of rearing up the same precious fruits in the rising minds of the community. So it should be to-day. Each teacher is a centre whence radiates

influence just as, in the poetic words of Elihu Burrit, "the little silvery circular ripple, set in motion by the falling pebble, expands from its inch of radius to the whole compass of a pool, * * * gyrating outward and on, until it shall have moved across and spanned the whole of God's eternity, stirring even the river of life and the fountains at which the angels drink."

Early in life is the child brought under his direction and control, and consequently his influence on it is very great. The child considers him an example in all that is right and proper and is thus ready to receive implicitly what he teaches, to imitate what he does.

Can you imagine a more interesting, a more beautiful relation between two human beings than that between the teacher as he ought to be and the taught? Ought not the teacher to exercise the utmost care in his conduct before his pupils, so as not rashly to denude himself of this role of honor, with which nature, for the wisest of purposes, has graciously invested him in the eye of the child?

The teacher should be truthful, upright, and sincere. "A single lie told by a master to his pupil would destroy forever all the benefit of education."—Rousseau. He should know the different subjects of instruction thoroughly. He should be kind, tender and of childlike simplicity; noble, large-hearted and self-reliant, patient, laborious and pains-taking; energetic, earnest and firm; correct in his conduct, polished in his manners—the embodiment of all that his pupils ought to be and to do. Plutarch earnestly exhorts parents to consider the qualities and abilities of those to whom they entrust their sons—that they are not scholars merely, but men of blameless lives, good manners and experience. "In developing the right emotions and dispositions, the less said didactically on the subject the better; example is everything. Deeds alone beget deeds, and only life kindles life."—Dr. Harris.

The teacher should have the art or power of readily and naturally communicating his knowledge to others. There is a vast difference between the power of acquiring knowledge and the power of transmitting it, and of drawing out of the pupil the best that is in him. Hence it is that we frequently find men even of distinguished scholarship, perhaps adepts along

certain lines, fail remarkably as teachers. The good teacher must be able to come down to the level of his pupils—to come out of himself, as it were, and enter into their minds—their thoughts and feelings, and to anticipate and remove the obstacles that may lie in the way of their progress. He should appreciate the fact that infancy differs from maturity especially in the number and nature of its inclinations. Professor James, the brilliant and suggestive psychologist, has beautifully and very successfully illustrated the gradations by saying that, with the *child*, life is all play and fairy tales and learning the external properties of 'things'; with the *youth*, it is bodily exercises of a more systematic sort, novels of the real world, boon-fellowship and song, friendship and love, nature, travel and adventure, science and philosophy; with the *man*, ambition and policy, acquisitiveness, responsibility to others, and the selfish zest of the battle of life.

In the FORUM, February, 1894, Oscar Chrisman tells us that the life, the growth, the ideas, the very being of the child should be inquired into and studied. The child is the most important object upon the earth from our consideration. His health, his nurture, his training, his development, are far more worthy our regard than anything else. Paidology (the science of child nature) must take up this very necessary work.

Perhaps the greatest application of this knowledge of the child will be in the school-room, because the school-room is the workshop, the business house, the office of the child, and hence more may be done for him there than anywhere else.

But teachers, independent of this special study of the child nature, there should be the earnest, constant endeavor to help the child to know the subjects taught; to train him not merely to learn the lessons assigned, but to teach him to think; to help the child to *make what he learns his own*.

In these two respects—the love of study for the sake of knowledge; the study of the child to learn how to teach a child—a vast improvement can be made by the 425,000 teachers in our primary, grammar and high schools in the United States.

A pilot entrusted to bring an ocean steamer to her city dock has had years of hard practice before long miles beyond Sandy Hook; the captain resigns the

ship to his orders. Life and property are too precious to give over into the hands of an unpracticed pilot. Yet how constantly are our public schools committed to the care of teachers who spend their first months and years in a series of experiments on the hearts and lives of the children before they can be said to have any practical knowledge of teaching? Who can tell how many a life has been spoiled as a result of these experiments in the school-room? It is no wonder that those most conversant with this need of our public schools cry out with one accord, "Give us professionally trained teachers, with a basis of broad scholarship, men and women who themselves have been thoroughly disciplined in the divine art of teaching, and know how to inspire others to learn."

The goal of education is individual perfection—to help men and women become what God means them to be in body and soul. Educators and parents have not generally understood this true object. The Greeks were in error when they based their system upon the perfection of state rather than upon that of the individual. Many parents to-day send their children to school so that they may be able to make a good living in the world, or to occupy some creditable position in society. Teachers often think more of the amount of knowledge they teach than of the training of the child's mind and the development of a manly and virtuous character. These objects degrade and injure the work of education, because they fall far below the high ideal we set before us. The teacher should not forget that he is training immortal souls, and that his work is not only for time but for eternity. No other workman works on such materials.

Hence, it appears that the tasks of genuine education are difficult, and that the work of teachers is truly sublime. S. Johnson says:

"A various task the true preceptor knows
To rouse the slow, the headstrong to oppose;
The meek to animate, control the rude,
Disgrace the vicious, dignify the good.
To make the manners of each circling age,
To bend, not break, their minds, their little
rage
And humours hit; their passions how to stir,
When to exert the rein, when use the spur."

Since the teacher presides over sentient and animate creatures; over progressive and over the most impressible of all the

works of the Creator, the imperative need of adequate professional training is to be emphasized. To deal intelligently with the human soul in education requires an exact knowledge of the nature and character of its different faculties, the laws to which they are subject, the purposes they are designed to serve. If you desire to improve a piece of machinery, you must first understand it in its structure and principles. So he that would improve human nature must know it as it is. Hence, an acquaintance with Physiology and Psychology must be of the greatest importance to the teacher. Without this he can only be a wanderer in the dark, and cannot fail to go often astray, doing, it may be, an incalculable amount of mischief. As an aid to teachers in the work of introspection, which is the sphere of general psychology, and in that of critical observation—the sphere of special psychology—the teacher is directed to Perez's "The First Three Years of Childhood," to Sully's "Teacher's Handbook of Psychology," and to the Worcester Normal School Experiments as describe in "Pedagogical Seminary, June, 1891. For treatises which are especially corrective and inspiring, read Quick's "Educational Reformers," Compayre's "Lectures on Pedagogy," Part I., Payne's "Lectures on the Science Art of Teaching" and Rosenkrantz's "Philosophy of Education."

The wide-awake teacher should be familiar with the best methods of teaching and thus be able to select and put into practice that which is best suited for each particular case. For ready reference and partial guidance in general and special methodology, refer to White's "School Management, Fitch's "Lectures on Teaching," etc.

The teacher ought to be a careful student of human nature under all its conditions and in all its relations, so as to know its powers and capacities and its tendencies to good or evil. We learn from *nature*, from *books*, and from *human nature*. The greatest study of mankind is man; the greatest study of the teacher is the child, and that from the standpoint of human nature. The teacher will thus become an intelligent worker, understand the *why* and the *wherefore* of every step of his progress.

Finally, the teacher needs, besides strictly professional training, a liberal academic or scholastic education. This

training may be gotten in different ways and in different schools, and its importance is so great that no conscientious teacher will be contented with even an ordinarily passing scholarship. The time, it is to be hoped, is past when those who are unfit for any other business or profession are considered good enough to teach.

The teacher, as well as the clergyman, has the care of souls; with the physician, he has to see to the health of the body; and, like the lawyer, he has to study and apply laws, physical, moral and civic. Martin Luther held that next to the preaching of the gospel, if, indeed, it were second even to that, the training of the young was the most profitable, greatest and best office in which one could engage. How important, then, that there be a higher grade of scholarship for teaching! If we want to lift the ideals of those taught, if we want finer pupils, if we hope for higher learning, then we must raise the standard of preparation. Three hundred years ago, Fenelon, fully conscious of the great responsibility resting upon him as a teacher, gave utterance to this forcible argument for a liberal education on the part of the teacher, "As the teacher is, so is the school." The teacher is the backbone of the school. The efficiency and the success of the work done depend in a very large measure upon his professional fitness. The question asked should be, not how can I in the shortest time gain admittance to the profession, but how can I secure the very *best* preparation for the *responsible* work.

Teacher, do not think that the higher departments of the profession are attained without preparation and effort. There is no royal road to preferment in any of the departments of professional life. Here, as in others,

"The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

The desire to elevate the profession to which he belongs, and consequently, is debtor, should powerfully urge on a teacher to the most thorough preparation possible. An accomplished teacher not only performs an invaluable service to his pupils, but sheds lustre upon his fellow laborers. He elevates the common sentiments of mankind in regard to the dignity of his work. He increases its attractive

power as a profession, and thus draws minds of a higher order to engage in it and adorn it. This aggrandizes it, and irradiates it, and action and reaction hasten the grandest results.

What Watt and Fulton were to the steam engine, what Franklin was to electricity, Newton to astronomy, Bacon to philosophy, Columbus and Vasco da Gama to a true knowledge of the earth—all this are accomplished teachers to their profession—such as Pythagoras, Socrates, Aristotle and Plato before the advent of the Great Teacher. These men we are proud to recognize as prominent leaders and pioneers in the noble brotherhood of teachers. Since the advent of the Great Teacher, to whom, more than to all other teachers, we are indebted for all that is pure, regenerating and sanctifying in education, the rolls of fame contain a host of noble names—Sturm, Comenius, Ratich, Neander, Ascham, Locke, Pestalozzi, Jacotot, Arnold, Mann, Wickersham, Higbee, and many others, whose instructions and influence as teachers have given character to each succeeding age.

By studying the biographies and character of such men, teachers will become more and more animated by their spirit of devotion to one object—a desire to reform the world—to re-impress upon the heart of man the almost obliterated image of his Maker. Cannot the sublimer motive give birth to the sublimer effort?

Is it Wise to go to College?

It depends partly on the college and on the one who goes thither. Assuming that the college is what it should be, and that the student will allow it to do its proper work in him, I have no hesitation in saying that it is always wise to go to college.

The engine in a large manufactory became disabled. The engineer exhausted all his ingenuity in trying to make it effective. At last he reported to the owner of the factory that nothing could be done for it. The owner sent for an engineer of wide reputation, who after examining the engine for a few moments, gave it two or three sharp raps with a hammer, and then with the utmost confidence, said, "Now it will go." According to his prediction, when the fire was rekindled the engine went. The next day he presented his bill for \$25.50. The

owner of the factory was astonished at the magnitude of the charge, and was about to return the bill for explanation, but on looking again he found following items: For fixing engine, 50 cents. For knowing how, \$25.00. He paid the bill without protest. It pays to know how. Young people come to college to learn how to do best what God may call them to do.

But after all, is it right to spend five or six of the strong years of one's early manhood in a kind of life that seems to be not only unproductive but really very expensive? Some of you who have nearly completed your college course have watched with interest the career of your early companions.

Instead of starting to college with you, they embarked at once in the activities of life. They are now well established in business, while you can only look forward to the time when you will enter on your life work five or six years behind them in the contest. You naturally ask the question, have I, after all, chosen the wise course? Are they not better off with their certainty on their humble plane than I, with my uncertainty on my proposed higher plane? If I succeed only as well as they I shall always be five years behind. If I have less success, which is possible, their five year's start will increase with time. Even though I have success, is it at all probable that I can overtake them with such odds against me? This discouraging view is not the least of the reasons why the senior class in nearly all colleges is only half as large as the freshman class. If this discouragement weakens the purpose of those who have almost reached the goal of graduation, how much more dispiriting is it to those who are just entering college and who must look forward to a time many years hence when they shall take up the work of life.

Now, I wish to say that there is no good ground for any such discouragement. On the contrary, there is solid ground for commiserating the less fortunate ones who are prematurely in the race. I do not say this because I am a college man, but because my conscience impels me to say what my judgment declares to be the truth.

The four years of college life, in themselves, and without any reference whatever to the future, are better than the same four years spent in any other way. One young man goes to college

four years, spends \$1,000 and earns nothing. Another young man of the same age and capacity devotes the same four years to business and earns \$1,000 more than he spends. The second is better off than the first by the number 2,000, if we express the value in dollars, but the first is better off than the second by tens of thousands, if we express the value in opportunity and in personal uplift. If we pay no attention to the four years of college life as a preparation for the future, but take this period for only what it is worth in itself, it will more than compensate for all its cost. College life is not, as many suppose, lost time, which is to be made up by high effort in subsequent years. It is worth, on its own account, all it costs.

A man grinds his axe for an hour before he goes out to his day's work. The only solid ground of the grinding is to be found in the subsequent work of the day. The hour's turning of the crank and the hour's bearing down on the stone have no value in themselves. It does not pay the axe to be ground and not used. If, after the last revolution of the stone, the axe falls into the fire, the hour's labor is not only of no value, but it is wasted energy. The wisdom of grinding an axe depends wholly on whether it is to be used or not. But the wisdom of going to college does not depend alone on whether subsequent use is made of the college culture. If the successful student die on the day of his graduation, unlike the axe which is ground but not used, his college life would justify itself.

If I appeal to the alumni of our colleges and universities all over the land they would say in unison that their college life was one of intense personal enjoyment and happiness. The college is a world peculiar to itself. It is a world within the world itself. Although some of its standard is artificial, some of its customs unjustifiable, and even some of its ethical codes absurd, it is, nevertheless, so far removed from the outer selfish world as to afford an occasion for the exercise and cultivation of a true unselfishness.

In the outer world every man is primarily for himself as against all others. In the college world every one is for himself in harmony with all others. The outer world is a contest of men with each other. The fittest survive; the rest go down. The college world is a contest of

men, not with each other, in which the success of one means the defeat of another, but a combined contest against the same obstacles; a contest in which all may succeed, and in which the success of one is applauded by all. Of course, the outer world is not always selfish or the college world always unselfish, but such are the respective tendencies of each. One does not need to be a prophet to predict which of two young men entering on a four year's course, the one in the college and the other in a successful business, will, other things being equal, emerge from the four year's contest with his heart more widely open to others.

The tendency of success in a contest against others is toward selfishness. The tendency of success in a common contest with others against the same difficulties is towards unselfishness and broad charity; for it is a contest in which all may succeed alike, and in which each one's success is a factor of the success of all.

But the selfish life is the unhappy one, and unselfish life is the happy one. To the extent, then, that college life encourages the sacrifice of self for the good of others, it is a life of happiness. The tendency of the college is to open the intellect towards all truth; to open the conscience towards all virtue; to open the heart towards all good; and to gird the will for all righteousness. Happy, indeed, is the youth who will let the college work out its tendency in the lengths and breadths and depths of his being.

Besides this, it is well known that the college originates deep and lasting friendships. College friendships are peculiar to college life. Two young men may for four years plow in the same field, work at the same bench, clerk in the same store, or write at the same desk, and 20 years later each may have forgotten the other; but two young men drawn together for four years by the ties of college life will never forget each other. They have sat together on the recitation bench; they have walked together up and down the streets; they have planned together; they have together taken part in innocent pranks; they have shared each other's secrets; they have borne each other's sorrows and rejoiced in each other's rejoicing; together they have failed and together they have triumphed. Let them meet forty years after graduation, and the fires of their old love rekindle, and

together they live over their college days. Oh, ye young people, these are golden days in the golden years of your lives! Four years of mutual trust, of mutual forbearance, of mutual sacrifice, of mutual inspiration from the depths of unselfish friendships—they are worth more to you than the dollars you will leave behind, or other dollars you might have earned if you had not come to college.

But beyond all this, your own intellectual achievement brings you a satisfaction worth infinitely more than the money you may have lost by coming to college. Next to the delight of conscience in the duty performed—which is the keenest delight that ever thrills the human soul—is the delight of the intellect in the presence of a newly found truth. How your soul has quivered within you as you chased truth from its hiding place! How many times, like favored three of old, have you stood on the mount, and said, "it is good for us to be here," as you looked upon the transfigured glory of a far-reaching and wide-sweeping truth! Oh, the exquisite delight of the human soul as it stands face to face with the uncovered glory of truth! What is the joy over a sharp bargain you may have driven with your neighbors, compared with the joy of executing your honest bargain with God, by which you give hours of solid toil for glimpses of the uncreated beauty of truth! From the summits of these mounts of transfiguration where truth has taken on its glorified form, how unworthy has appeared the contest for gold in the valley below! Not greed of gain, but greed of truth, opens the way of happiness. J.

Bishop Mills on the Social Problem.

At the request of President Bierman, Bishop Mills, of the Pacific coast, visited the College while on his way to attend the Pennsylvania Conference to be held at Dillsburg, Pa., at which he is to preside. Not only did he visit the College, but on Monday evening, the 4th, he gave a very instructive address to students and visitors on the "Social Problem." The president introduced him by saying that it was a very rare thing for a man to be successively a minister of the gospel, a college pastor, a college professor, a college president and a bishop in the Church, but that we had such a man before us who would now speak to us.

The Bishop commenced his remarks by saying that nothing is stationary, but that changes in society are continually taking place, and all through his remarks he spoke of the present condition as a transition from one stage of society to a better.

He said that the march of the Industrial Army and the Chicago strike were not the disease but symptoms of the disease.

The world has always seen poverty and social distress, therefore this is not the problem, but it is, How can we leave behind the evils of society and carry to the other side of the chasm, which we are about to cross, as much of the goods of civilization as possible?

He then spoke of the causes of the present condition of affairs.

There was a time when Rome held sway over the world, when priest and emperor stood at the head and their subjects were kept at their feet; but there came a transition. With the revival of learning a time of great inventions, new discoveries, religious and political reformations, a period of liberation, of industrialism or commercialism occurred and Rome had to give way. Thus it is to-day in our own land.

Then there is too much fluidity in society.

It is also entirely too selfish, seeking to look after selfish and individual interests only, and forgetting that all society is one grand organization and that each individual is a part of the whole, therefore they have a common interest.

Modern labor acts against the upbuilding of our social condition. The press is partial to the popular man; thus it arouses a spirit of envy and hatred in the heart of the poor and downtrodden.

Christianity even has been the cause of this coming revolution. It has taught man that his present treatment is not right, and at the same time arousing an altruistic feeling within him.

Education is another cause. Without it we might be satisfied to live in serfdom, but by it a restlessness is aroused which results in a movement which leads on to a better condition of society than the world has yet seen.

He then spoke of the remedies. First, they are legislative. Socialization of monopolies is the first great work of legislation. Socialization of the telegraph, the telephone, the railroads, like the postal

system, would tend to an equalization of wealth.

He stated right here that no fault could be found with the monopolist for the accumulation of wealth, but the blame lay on society for permitting it to be so. Another remedy is the Church. It should teach that man should love his neighbor as himself, then society would be so leveled that all would enjoy equal privileges. It has been through Christianity that slavery has been abolished.

Then there are other remedies. Silent influences, like a plant, which in its quiet growth produces a mighty force and removes obstacles, are also doing their work. A divine force is slowly but surely doing its wonderful work toward equalization of society.

This transition through which we are passing was happily illustrated by the passing from the winter months, when people enjoy sleighing and its conveniences, to the beautiful spring months. No one enjoys the muddy roads and damp weather, yet it is only a change from one grand season to a grander. Let us have the breaking up, this transition, for after it we shall have the grand spring time, when society shall have reached a more perfect state than ever before; when the rich and the poor shall sit down together and God will be Judge over all.

The Martha Washington Reception.

The social given by the ladies of the Clionian Literary Society, Saturday evening, Feb. 23d, was one of rare interest and enjoyment on account of the unique and fantastic manner in which it was conducted. The ladies with their powdered hair and Colonial costumes, and the gentlemen in knee breeches, presented a very striking picture of society in the time of Washington. To see a Lafayette or a Jefferson in mock conversation with a George Washington (our worthy president) concerning affairs of society and state was indeed a delight, and carried one back to the time when these famous men really acted their part in the great drama of life. Part of the evening was spent in the enjoyment of parlor games. Refreshments were also served.

Many thanks to the ladies for thus royally entertaining their friends in honor of one whose birthday we rightly love to observe.

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Editorial.

THERE will be a Normal class this spring term. Special advantages will be given teachers. Besides the common branches, there will be instruction in more advanced training, including pedagogics. Instruction will begin on April 8th, at 9 o'clock. Write the president for particulars.

Too many believe that "circumstances make the man." Environments and circumstances are factors by which man may make himself great or ignoble. "Any one can drift with circumstances." The live fish only swims against the current. Grit, will and work are the elements which make men. Holland has given us the key to greatness.

"We build the ladder by which we rise,
* * * * *
And we mount to the summit round by round."

"COLLEGE DAY" has been changed from the first Sunday in May to the last in April. This change will produce a union of effort throughout the entire Church.

The object of the day is to increase the interest of the educational work of the Church, to bring before our young people our colleges, what they have done for the Church, and bring us into a closer touch with our own institution, Lebanon Valley College. "College Day" was never intended to be a "burden" or a day to "beg" for money. It is to be a feast day of rejoicing, a grateful uplifting of the heart to God for His goodness and mercy. An offering, of course, will be taken, but a free-will one, prompted by our love for our colleges and for the cause of Christ. If possible, use the whole day. A sermon or address by the pastor would be most profitable. The Y. P. C. U. could have special educational services. Make a special effort to have good music. Don't forget the children. Give them a part in the program. By beginning to plan in time and by making use of the entire Church, "College Day" will be both delightful and profitable to the Church.

AN error prevalent among students in various institutions of learning, in fact it may be said among all persons, is that of defining incorrectly. Frequently a definition is begun by giving a mere verbal explanation, or perhaps by giving a synonym or a negative of its opposites, and often of its own negative. It should be kept in mind that a perfect definition should be "a description which manifest the nature of the thing defined." In preparing a definition it is well to consult a dictionary for synonyms and negatives, but in order to give a perfect definition the nature of the thing must be made known; its essential marks should be set forth and should contain no more or no less than the thing to be defined. The power to give a correct definition can be acquired best through practice in the use of clear forcible sentences and by a thorough study of words. The beauty in the productions of our best orators and writers is seen in the forcible terms

having fine discrimination. No one should attempt a definition without first consulting some acknowledged authority, such as Webster or our best encyclopedias.

An Awakened Giant.

All nations have undergone changes of civilization while yet in the prime of their history. While Rome was in the height of her glory, England lay asleep like a giant; but when Britannia was aroused, with her hidden strength, Rome who had served her day rapidly declined.

Our own country lay like a sleeping giant for centuries until some of her hidden forces were awakened to the usefulness of her own interests, when she rose to the dignity of her true mission and glory, and to-day stands in the front rank of the column of nations.

Most men have been and are still asleep, and allow the most important questions of the day to pass by without contemplation. Diligent research and investigation into the cause of things are made by but few. Thales, one of the seven sages of Greece, was the first one to discover that amber has the power of attracting small particles of matter. The ancients must have been acquainted with the effects of atmospheric electricity, such as thunderstorms; but little or no knowledge had they of electricity, and were unable to explain the phenomena under their notice. Thus the science of electrical phenomena remained in this condition for nearly two thousand years, when Gilbert, the Queen's physician, made some fresh discoveries which practically established it.

Again, the science received little thought or attention until "He who snatched the lightning from heaven," the crowning invent on of the lightning conductor, awakened a new thought. As an apple falling to the ground caused the discovery of the law of gravitation, the motion of a frog's leg led to the discovery of galvanism; so these discoveries are attributed to chance only, and these chances have only happened with great men.

Here science stops again for the last time till Davy and Faraday, the latter the greatest physicist the world has ever known, commenced their electrical researches in current electricity. As a messenger and conveyor of intelligence, electricity has been employed for years, but

only as such was it employed. Future telegraphic progress promises no great revolutions from past experience.

It is used as a motive power throughout the larger cities, where steam would occupy space and consume time. It has found favor in the art of printing, where it is largely used, as it needs no attention from the moment the current stops till the time of resuming the work, while steam requires it through the interval. It has furnished light to the darkest parts of cities, morality has been advanced and crimes diminished. By it murderers and anarchists have been thrown into the hands of the officers to receive trial and punishment; commercial enterprise has been stimulated by the waking of this sleeping giant; traveling has been refined by its presence. Even cities, nations, and continents have been brought into close communication.

If means could be had of obtaining electric oscillations of several millions per second, or waves similar to light waves, but of lower rate of vibration, it might be possible by suitable reflectors to carry them a mile or several through a fog and recognize their presence by instruments constructed for the purpose; but the fact is that the essential means have not been brought forth.

The idea of utilizing the electric current for lighting long preceded the invention of the telephone, and efforts were made long ago in the field of electric lighting; but it was not till the birth of the telephone that electric lighting came into public favor.

What can be said of the future of an art which in the past ten years has so firmly rooted itself as a factor in our civilization? Can an expansion in the future be predicted? These are questions which suggest themselves, and can only be answered in a general way because new discoveries may change the whole face of matter.

The cost of electricity for lighting depends on the cost of power, and considerable economy is to be looked for in the transmission and conversion of natural forces like the Falls of Niagara. In obtaining power from fuel by means of engines upwards of 90 per cent. is wasted in unused heat; while dynamos of two and three hundred horse-power capacity can be made which will work up to 94 or 95 per cent. efficiency. Even, as it is, the suc-

cess of electric railways renders it by no means improbable that the steam locomotive will be supplanted by the electric locomotive when the conditions are such as will warrant it.

Among recent applications of electricity is that of electric metal working, including the welding, shaping and forging of metal pieces subjected to heating by the passage of large currents of electricity.

A number of electrical plants are also in operation for refining metals on a large scale. In the aluminum industry, especially, electricity has been used with very considerable economy; and other little known metals, equally difficult of extraction by chemical means, may yet submit to electrical treatment and prove of considerable economic importance. The electric current is, so to speak, the most powerful chemical agent in existence; it is already employed in this direction, and is destined to be applied on a larger scale.

It is further used in the development of plants by passing currents through the soil. This has been proved by placing other plants similarly but not subject to the current, and the development of those subject to the current was more rapid than those not subject. If it be found favorable in the growth of plants it may also be found useful in destroying insect pests. It appears quite feasible to make a netting with a wrap of fine metal wire and a weft of silk threads so that it would electrocute a fly or mosquito, or any insect alighting on it.

For heating and cooking it has been employed with great success, and hours of toil have been saved, and the dust and smoke no more cover the silks and laces of refined homes. By applying the current the coldest room may be made warm in a few minutes. In cooking it is noted for its cleanliness and making eatables palatable and nutritious.

This power, which is yet in its infancy, has revealed many wonders to the world, and as to its extent nothing can be said; but the twentieth century shall bring forth such inventions as will dazzle the minds of the greatest scientists the world has ever known—a power which is contained in every particle of organized and unorganized matter which are daily opening the minds of men.

The day is not far distant when every manufacturing establishment, every farm

implement, every household utensil, shall be made for the use of electricity, and the great water-power which is circulating the globe shall be turned into a mighty current that shall span every dell and find every corner of this grand globe, and every form of existence shall manifest itself as a live factor in the accomplishment of this great conception.

H. W. MAYER, '95.

Clionian Literary Society.

Virtute et Fide.

The Society did not hold a meeting on the 22d of February owing to the lecture by Mr. Peckham, but we feel that nothing has been lost as the lecture was very enjoyable.

Miss Maggie Strickler, Lebanon, and Miss Elvire Stehman, Mountville, both ex-members of the Society, visited Miss Estella Stehman, March 1st.

Miss Ruth Mumma enjoyed a visit from her mother the 3d and 4th of this month.

The joint meeting, held on Friday evening, March 1st, was very interesting and greatly enjoyed.

Kalozetean Literary Society.

Palma Non Sine Pulvere.

We again take the pleasure of presenting to those who are interested in the work of mental development such facts as might be of interest to the many FORUM readers. As our meetings were somewhat limited during the last month, the items did not appear in the February number.

Our meetings are again reduced to a period of two weeks, as was the custom for the year '94, on account of the small membership.

To have a good program it requires some work to make the necessary preparation; and the members are rather pressed with work in the regular course, so we decided to give two weeks to the preparation of each program. We find by doubling the time of preparation we do more credit to the Society, as well as to ourselves as individuals, than by only giving half the time to each performance.

The sessions during the past month were very interesting and instructive, and the members did not do it as a duty or obli-

gation, but as leading a step higher on the ladder of fame.

We are busily engaged in making preparations to hold the annual Anniversary exercises in April, to which the Society looks as being the greatest event of the year in its history. We always put forth the best efforts to do justice to the Society and bring to the people the work as it is carried on within our walls. A word to the ex-members: Do not fail to remember us on Anniversary occasion, and if you are within reasonable distance greet us by your presence on that occasion.

Philokosmian Society.

Esse Quam Videri.

Harvey E. Runkle, a former member of the P. L. S. and a student at Dickinson College, paid a visit to fellow members recently.

The Lecture Course which closed with the entertainment of Harry M. Peckham, of New York City, was a grand success as far as talent is concerned, but the patronage was not so good, owing no doubt to the "hard times" existing among the people in general.

Benjamin Peters has decided to take a course in telegraphy at Oberlin, Ohio, to which place he will go next month. While we are sorry to lose such an excellent member as Ben., we wish him success in his new field of study.

At a recent meeting it was decided to have our constitution printed and bound in pamphlet form, thus giving our members an opportunity to become better versed in the code of laws by which we are governed.

On the evening of the 8th inst. we had with us ex-member Geo. H. Stein, a student at Franklin and Marshall College, who made an address, giving sound advice which we hope will be heeded by all.

One of the recent features of our literary exercises was an oration in the German language by Mr. Jacob Zerbe, which reflected great credit on the performer.

A special program will be rendered shortly for the benefit of the Grand Army, whose presence will be requested on the occasion.

'92. H. U. Roop, Professor of English, Shippensburg State Normal School, has been elected to take charge of the work of

the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle at the William's Grove Sunday School Assembly, during the coming season.

'74. Mr. A. R. Forney, of Annville, has been very sick with catarrh of the stomach. At this writing, 10th inst., he seems slightly improved.

A Phonographic Concert will be rendered in the College Chapel under the direction of the P. L. S. Lecture Committee, on the evening of March 20th.

Joint Session of Literary Societies.

Friday evening, the 1st inst., a very interesting and profitable joint meeting of the Philokosmian and Clonian Literary Societies was held. It seemed as if all the members had put forth their best efforts to help make an interesting program. All the performers received applause for the creditable manner in which they acquitted themselves.

J. H. Maysilles was elected chairman; Bertha Mumma, secretary; Ira E. Albert, chaplain; May Light, organist; W. G. Clippinger, critic; Mason J. Snoke, janitor.

The following program was rendered:

Instrumental Duet.

MISSSES MAY LIGHT AND RUTH MUMMA.
Essay—"Woman on the Stage,".... BESSIE KINPORTS.
Eulogy—"Robert Louis Stevenson,".... J. NO. GYER.
Sextette

MESSRS. CLIPPINGER, SNOKE, DEIBLER,
SCHLEICHTER, HEBERLY AND GROVE.
Original Story—"Esse Quam Videri," ELLA BLACK.
Oration—"The Future of Our Republic," C. B. WINGED.

Piano Solo—"Music Box,"..... MAY LIGHT.
Recitation—"Two Friends,"..... MARY KREIDER.
Quartette.

MESSRS. DEIBLER, SLEICHTER,
HEBERLY AND BEATTY.
Debate—"Resolved, That music exerts a greater moral influence than art.

Affirmative, ESTELLA STEHMAN, J. H. REBER.
Negative, MARY RICHARD, IRA E. ALBERT.
"Living Branch,"

BLANCHE KEPHART, W. G. CLIPPINGER.
Chorus.

Our Alumni.

'74. Our Professor of Mathematics had been ill for several days, but is again able to take charge of his work.

'76. Rev. I. H. Albright, secretary of the executive committee of the College, spent February 15th in Annville, attending a meeting of that body.

'87. Rev. H. F. Denlinger is conducting very successful revival services at Penbrook, Pa. He is assisted by the boy evangelist, Rev. Frank Cottingham.

'87. A. V. Heister, student in Franklin and Marshall Theological Seminary, spent

Washington's Birthday at his home in Annville, remaining until the following Monday.

'87. Miss Katie E. Rauch became the wife of Mr. Harry Miller, of Lebanon, Pa., on Thursday evening, February 28, Dr. Rock performing the ceremony. Lebanon will be the place of residence of the happy couple.

'88. Prof. A. H. Gerberich, principal of the public schools of Williamstown, spent Sunday, February 24, at his home in Union Deposit.

'88. W. M. Hain, attorney-at-law, Harrisburg, mourns the loss of a mother, whom death has recently called to her reward.

'89. Rev. B. F. Dougherty, pastor of the Otterbein U. B. Church, Harrisburg, assisted by the Rev. Frank Cottingham, has been conducting a very interesting revival.

'90. On Sunday, February 17, Rev. E. S. Bowman, of Mechanicsburg, preached a sermon to the "Sons of Veterans" and their friends in the U. B. Church of that place. His theme was "Show thyself a man."

'92. Mr. S. H. Stein, student in Franklin and Marshall College, visited his alma mater on the evening of February 22, attending the closing entertainment of the lecture course.

'93. Among other out-of-town alumni who patronized the course were S. P. Backastoe and S. T. Meyer.

'93 and '94. Miss Elvire Stehman, of Mountville, and Miss Maggie Strickler, of Lebanon, paid a short visit to the College on the 1st inst.

Personals and Locals.

The blasts of winter are o'er.

Washington's Birthday was spent quietly. Most of the students remained at the College.

E. P. Anthony has been suffering with neuralgia for some time.

Mrs. Mumma of Florin, Pa., spent Sunday, the 3rd, with her daughter Ruth at the College.

W. G. Clippinger spent Sunday, 17th ult., very pleasantly with friends in Palmyra.

J. Yoe, '98, spent Sunday the 3rd inst., with Galen Light, '96, at the home of the latter in Jonestown.

The Glee Club has been asked to sing

before the Teachers' Institute, which is to be held in the Town Hall.

I. E. Albert, '97, filled the pulpit of Rev. W. H. Lewars, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Annville, the evening of the 3d inst.

Prof. O. E. Good spent the 23d and 24th ult., with his friends at home and reports having had a pleasant time.

Harry Mayer, '95, was absent a few days last month visiting friends at Kutztown Normal School and a few other places.

Mr. Isaac Cover, of Lurgan, and his brother Dixon, of Palmyra, visited their friend W. G. Clippinger at College. They seemed very well pleased with the College.

Chas. Sleichter, '96, was suddenly called home on the 22d ult. to attend the funeral of his grandfather. We heartily sympathize with our fellow-student as some of us have had like experiences.

Mr. Briggs, of Colgate University, spent a few days at L. V. C. soliciting agents for a book entitled "Portraits and Principles." He succeeded in obtaining a few students to take up the work during the summer vacation.

We were glad to have our former student, Harvey Runkle, with us on the 21st ult. He remained for the rhetorical exercises which were held that evening, and took his departure the next morning for Dickinson College, where he is at present a student.

A few of the students attended the lecture given by General Gordon at Lebanon on the 2d ult. The subject of his lecture was "The Last Days of the Confederacy." It was both interesting and instructive, and those who had the pleasure of hearing him pronounce him a splendid lecturer.

Prof. Lehman was prevented from teaching for a few days by a slight attack of La Grippe. Mr. Garman, '96, has been suffering for some time from quinsy. A. P. Grove, '98, was confined to his room a few days by sickness. We are glad to report that they have all recovered and have resumed work again.

On the evening of Washington's Birthday the last of the series of lectures and entertainments arranged by the Philokosmian Literary Society was given by Harry M. Peckham, one of the finest humorists we have ever heard. During the entire evening he amused his audience by his lively humor, comic imitations and excellent whistling and singing. He went

away having pleased the entire audience, which reflects upon him great praise as a professional humorist. Any one wishing to spend an evening of mirth and laughter should not miss an opportunity to hear him.

The Public Rhetorical given by the second division of Prof. Deaner's class, Feb. 21, was attended by a large and appreciative audience which seemed delighted with the rendering of the various orations and the music given by members of the glee club and others.

Following is the program :

Piano Duet—Les Huguenots-Fantaisie,Smith.
MISSSES BLACK and KREIDER.

INVOCATION.

The Torpedo and the Whale,Audran.
College Glee Club.

China and Japan,EDWARD KREIDER.

The Presidential Spectrum,BLANCHE KEPHART.

A Dead World,CHAS. H. SLEICHTER.

Piano Solo—Siegmond's Love Song,Langue.

MISS ELLA BLACK.

A Niagara of Ruin,IRA E. ALBERT.

Woman in Journalism,MARY E. RICHARDS.

Oases,GALEN D. LIGHE.

There Was an Old Woman,Herbert.

College Glee Club.

Socialism,EDWIN K. RUDY.

The Trinity of Poetic Inspiration, N. C. SCHLICHTER.

Vocal Duet—A. B. C.,PARRY.

MISS STEHMAN and MR. SLEICHTER.

Exchange Notes.

The first number of the *Irving Sketch-Book* has been most cordially welcomed by us. Too much space is devoted to the *Alumnæ* department, one unique feature of which, however, is the reprinting of old class history, songs, etc. The stories though short, are very good, but herein the literary work of the students ceases. The first aim of a college journal should be to provide a strong literary department for its readers.

An interesting series of biographical sketches bearing the title "Five Masters of Music" is now running in the *Shurtleff College Review*. The February number contains the third installment. Franz Joseph Haydn is the subject. The writer says: "Haydn's position in the history of music is of the first importance. He enlarged the symphony and brought the quartette to its highest perfection. The Masses are a series of masterpieces and the performances of his Oratorios have familiarized the musical world with the freshness and charm of his melody." Bach and Handel have previously been discussed.

"Bird Studies from Coleridge, Wordsworth, Shelley and Keats," is an admirable article in the *College Student* for February. The author attributes to Keats the rarest

of our bird poems. Of his "Ode to the Nightingale," he says: "One of the great beauties of the poem is that Keats has succeeded in vividly describing those feelings which are experienced so often in contemplating beauty of sound, form or color, and yet which seem to evade all expression. But beyond this he is continually presenting some vivid picture of the woods, the shady nooks, where the sweet song spirit dwells; and, furthermore, he leads us with him into sweet and tender thoughts, inspiring us with his own rapture."

The February number of the *Wofford College Journal* contains a strong literary department of almost thirty pages. "Wyclif and the New Movement in Religion" and "Personality in Poetry" are the leading articles. In the latter the author pays the following noble tribute to Mrs. Browning:

"Mrs. Browning, the noblest female poet that ever honored any land or language with her song, has been almost wholly subjective in her poems. Her life is a poem, and her poems are the embodiment of her life and thought and feeling in song. Yearning to let the world share her poetic rapture and joy, she has revealed in her "Sonnets From The Portuguese" the burning secrets of her heart, and sounded the notes of the soul-victory of womanhood in love, as Tennyson has those of manhood over life's trials and disappointments."

The *Miami Student's* exchange editor before criticising other college journals for publishing Arthur Hind's advertisement for interlinear translations would have done well if he had looked upon the advertising pages of his own paper in which after the striking notice, "Patronize The *Miami Student* advertisers," appears the two-inch ad. of the Allen & Ginter Cigarette Company. Thus the *Student* urges its readers to buy deadly poison. "People who live in glass houses should never throw stones."

The Play.

CHARLES O. JUDKINS.

(In Wesleyan Literary Monthly.)

The full moon hung above the sea,
We leaned against the vessel's rail,
And watched a moonbeam kiss the sail.

The full moon hung above the sea.

The full moon sank beneath the sea,
The play went on beside the rail;
My role "the moonbeam," hers "the sail,"
And the full moon sank beneath the sea.

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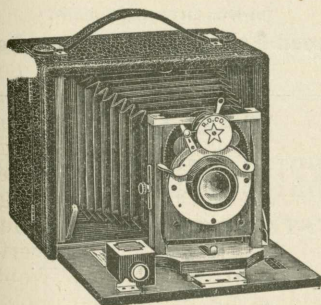
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Lv. Winchester.....	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.						
" Martinsburg.....	6 15	2 30	3 20						
" Hagerstown.....	7 00	3 20	4 50						
" Greencastle.....	7 40	8 30	11 25	4 10	7 10							
" Chambersburg.....	8 09	.....	11 48	4 36	7 36							
" Shippensburg.....	6 10	8 30	9 05	12 08	5 00	8 00						
" Newville.....	6 32	8 55	.....	12 30	5 30	8 16						
" Carlisle.....	6 53	9 15	.....	12 50	5 51	8 53						
" Mechanicsburg.....	7 18	9 40	9 56	1 15	6 17	9 20						
Ar. Dillsburg.....	7 42	10 04	.....	1 40	6 43	9 43						
" Harrisburg.....	8 03	10 25	10 30	2 00	7 05	10 05						
" Philadelphia.....	11 25	1 25	1 25	6 50	11 15	4 30						
" New York.....	2 03	4 03	4 03	9 38	3 50	7 33						
" Baltimore.....	11 15	3 10	3 10	6 45	10 40	6 20						
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.						

Additional trains will leave Carlisle daily except Sunday at 5:55 a. m., 7:68 a. m., 3:40 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations, arriving at Harrisburg at 6:40 a. m., 8:03 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

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	Acc.	Exp	Exp	Acc.	Mail	Acc.	Exp	Acc.	Exp	Acc.	Exp	Exp
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7	No.17	No. 9						
Lv. Baltimore.....	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.						
" New York.....	11 40	4 45	8 53	11 20	2 15	4 23						
" Philadelphia.....	8 00	12 15	.....	9 00	2 00	2 06						
" Harrisburg.....	11 20	4 30	8 50	11 50	2 20	4 30						
" Dillsburg.....	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.						
" Mechanicsburg.....	4 40	7 53	12 40	3 40	5 20	8 00						
" Carlisle.....	5 03	8 13	1 03	4 01	5 41	8 20						
" Newville.....	5 30	8 36	1 29	4 25	6 05	8 44						
" Shippensburg.....	5 55	9 00	1 52	4 55	6 36	9 08						
" Chambersburg.....	6 15	9 21	2 13	5 10	6 57	9 29						
" Greencastle.....	6 40	9 43	2 35	5 35	7 20	9 50						
" Hagerstown.....	7 02	10 04	3 01	5 50	.....	10 12						
" Martinsburg.....	7 25	10 27	3 25	6 18	.....	10 35						
Ar. Winchester.....	9 30	11 12	.....	7 02	.....	.....				
	11 00	12 00	.....	7 50	.....	.....				
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A.						

Additional trains will leave Harrisburg daily except Sunday at 10:35 a. m., 10:45 p. m., arriving at Carlisle at 11:20 a. m., 11:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations; additional train will leave Hagerstown at 8:00 a. m., arriving at 11:00 a. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

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Volume VIII.

Number 4.

THE COLLEGE FORUM.

APRIL, 1895.

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VOL. VIII. No 4.

ANNVILLE, PA., APRIL, 1895.

WHOLE No. 80.

April Rain.

Throughout the lone and voiceless slow night-hours,

Upon my garret roof I hear the tread
Of guests who bring me naught but dread.
Their coming now I curse with all my powers.
The morning dawns within my scanty bowers;
Up from my couch I rise and move away,
And gaze through broken panes at a new day,
Beneath whose splendid light my spirit cowers.
But, lo, what see I there among the clods!

A little life. A plant whose first leaf nods
To let me know that I will have Spring flowers.
At once I crave, with fullest mortal might,
To thank my guests, the rain-drops of the
night;
But they had fled; yet through pure love, for me,
Despite the godless oaths to them I'd said,
They woke from spell of sleep in frozen bed
An Easter plant to cheer my poverty.

N. COLESTOCK SCHLICHTER, '97,

The Dream of Socialism.

REV. D. E. BURTNER, PH. D.

Among the many and great problems which confront our own time none are more important than those dealing with the social relations of men, for in them is largely bound up not only our present and future welfare, but also our continued existence as a nation. The present is preëminently an age of transition. Tremendous forces are at work, great movements are in progress, in which are seeds both of good and of evil. The nineteenth century, and particularly the latter half of it, is marked by rapid and extensive changes in social and industrial life. Within the memory of the present generation the most marvelous growth in applied science has taken place. Time and space as obstacles to intercommunication have been almost annihilated, so that the ends of the earth are brought together. You can send a message around the globe in minutes.

Within the last hundred years the invention and widespread introduction of labor-saving machinery have revolutionized industrial and social conditions and multiplied the producing power of the nation in manufactures a hundred-fold. It is estimated by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

that in 1895 three millions of operatives by the aid of machinery accomplished as much as three hundred millions could have done by hand. And yet with all this wonderful advance there is probably greater industrial unrest to-day than in any past age of the world. This agitation, which has risen into the dignity of a problem to be solved, is almost wholly confined to nations more or less under the influence of christianity; Turkey and China have no labor problem and doubtless never had any. Their laboring classes have been so long ground down under the iron heel of despotism that they have come to accept their hard lot as an inevitable fate against which it is useless to struggle. In Christian countries many things have combined to raise and bring to the front social and industrial questions. It is not because the condition of the laboring class is on the whole worse than formerly, for on the tables of many workmen might be found luxuries which would not have graced the banquet of a king four centuries ago, yet, rightly or wrongly, it is claimed that they have not received the share of the profits due to their labor. Many of them have eaten of the tree of knowledge, so to speak, and their eyes have been opened to perceive the hardships and the inequalities of their condition. The growth of the humane spirit, largely due to the Christian religion, has called attention to

industrial evils and abuses which less than a century ago would have occasioned no remark. Universal education has enlarged the world of the intelligent workman and made him painfully aware not only of new wants, but also of what he believes to be an unfair distribution of the products of labor. The right of suffrage has become a power in his hands of securing in the near future such legislation or change of government as will accomplish a more equitable division of the fruits of industry. In addition to these indirect causes of social agitation are others more closely connected with the industrial problem itself—the concentration of most of the wealth in the hands of the few; the increasingly large army of the unemployed in many quarters; the rise of gigantic monopolies and the formation of immense trusts by which smaller capitalists of the middle class are speedily crushed or starved out. The growing sense of injustice fostered by these causes has found expression in various ways. It has given rise to a vast body of literature on the subject, from the flaming utterances of the anarchist Herr Most to the moderate language of the economist Prof. Ely. It has become the animus of the scientific books like Kidd's "Social Evolution," and Karl Marx's "Capital," and of novels like "Looking Backward," and Humphrey Ward's "Marcella." It has occupied the distinguished attention of rostrum and platform, of the pulpit and press, and all shades and diversities of opinion have been expressed concerning it. I have in my possession a list of books for social reformers published by the Fabian Society of London, England, covering over thirty pages of closely printed matter, and containing upwards of a thousand books and pamphlets, not including the current issues of magazines and reviews discussing the subject. And while some of the articles are crude and weak and the writers prejudiced and ill-informed, the Fabian Society numbers among its numbers some of the strongest writers of England, whose purpose it is to accomplish a radical reconstruction of industrial institutions. In short the aim of the society is to bring about the acceptance of socialism as a solution for all of the present industrial and social problems. Yet just what is included under the term socialism it is by no means

easy to state; so many and so various are the forms it assumes. To define it is like attempting to define a great idea like Christianity, since both deal with the complex interests of society and take on different forms. Nor are Socialists themselves agreed as to the precise program socialism includes. Some would sweep away the right of all private ownership of property as well as private capital; abolish the institution of the family, and make the state rear and educate the children. Others, as Bellamy, for example, do not go as far as that; they would keep the family circle intact, and retain the right of private ownership, but not permit private property to be used as capital. While it is extremely difficult to give a complete definition of socialism, it is quite easy to set forth the principle upon which the socialistic movement proceeds, which is that of the increasing function of the state. Now there is no doubt that this principle is one of growing importance in the evolution of modern society. To a greater or less extent we are all Socialists; we recognize the added efficiency which coöperation and combination give; in most enterprises, ten men working together can accomplish vastly more than they could working alone. In all industrial and commercial enterprises the method of combination more and more obtains. We see this in the tendency of the large firm to crush—we might almost say, to starve out the smaller—the big fish in the pool to swallow up the smaller fry; and the larger firms to form still larger combinations under the name of trusts which monopolize whole industries of the Nation. We also see the same tendency in municipal affairs. Large cities are beginning more and more to control those interests which are of a public nature, such as street lighting, water supply and street paving, beside a whole host of minor affairs too numerous to mention. Even our National government is not exempt from the socialistic tendencies of the age; Congress has for years been asked to furnish appropriations for deepening rivers and harbors, for post-office administration, and for the payment of pensions; and more recently for constructing a Nicaraguan Canal and laying a Hawaiian cable; all these are in a general way social enterprises, and are deemed by Socialists only so many steps toward the complete socialistic state.

These tendencies toward socialism, however, are much more marked across the water, especially in Great Britain and Germany. The city of Glasgow, for example, does not only what other progressive cities do for their citizens, but also owns and operates its street railways in the interest of the public, provides parks and open spaces for pleasure grounds, and builds improved dwelling for its workmen. In London the growth of public sentiment in this direction has been most rapid during the last ten years. The City Council, of which John Burns is an influential member, has advocated cheaper transportation and shorter hours for the working classes, free dinners for the public school children, improved dwellings for the poor.

They have already destroyed over a thousand houses to make room for better dwellings. In Battersea, a district of London, which Mr. Burns represents, they have even gone further, providing free baths, large play-grounds, cricket and football grounds, supported and controlled by the city. But this tendency toward municipal Socialism in Great Britain is quite thrown into the shade by what Germany is doing in this direction. A German city does almost everything for its citizens; it provides water, gas or electric lighting, telegraph, telephone, courts of arbitration, parks, playgrounds and tramways. Municipal authorities supervise private as well as public schools; look after health, provide for baptism as well as for vaccination. In short the German city government undertakes to be a beneficent dictator to its citizens; you must always cross the bridges on the right hand side; a violation of this rule places you under the penalty of the law.

But the German state goes still further than this; under the pressure of the socialistic movement, which is making rapid gains in all parts of Germany, the government has adopted a system of compulsory life insurance for all persons over sixteen who are obliged to earn their living and whose annual income is less than \$500. This law affects over thirteen millions of persons and involves an enormous amount of book-keeping. It remains yet to be seen whether the German government can carry the tremendous burden it has assumed, or whether it will sink under it. But while Germany has gone a long way in the direction of socialism, she is still very far from being what the

Socialists demand. Their complete program is much more radical and involves changes far more sweeping than these. We have already seen that the principle underlying it is that of the increasing function of the state." The aim of the socialist movement is to abolish all private capital, make it the property of the state, and let the latter undertake all business now accomplished through private enterprise. In the language of one who has made a profound study of socialism, "The purpose of the Socialist is to bring about the collective or national ownership of all of the instruments of production, such as land, factories, machinery, tools, etc., and the organization of labor by society instead of the competition of private capitalists."

The productive labor of all would be associated in establishments for the purposes of production and exchange, managed by society, and equipped out of collective or public capital. These establishments would be superintended and carried on by persons in receipt of a salary or of labor checks representing the value of their labor, not of private profits and of wages as at present. The amount of supply necessary in each form of production, would be fixed by continuous official returns, furnished by the managers and overseers of the selling and producing departments, and would form the basis of the estimate of social production. The temporary deficit or overplus of the actual produce, as compared with the estimated requirement of each period, would be from time to time readjusted by means of reserve stores, which would be public warehouses. Instead of the present system of profit to the employer and wages to the employee, all would be paid not in money, but in labor checks based upon the productive labor time of each worker, and exchangeable by him for anything produced by the state. In the case of those calling whose labor cannot be stored up and readily estimated, such as that of physicians and other professional men, the rewards for service would be in the form of a fixed salary. While it is sometimes represented that the accumulation of property would be rendered impossible under the socialistic regime, this would not necessarily be the case. Many of the present forms of wealth, it is true, would no longer exist. Socialism, says Dr. Schaeffle, is opposed not only to the con-

tinuance of private property as it exists in private business and joint-stock associations, but also of individual ownership of indirect sources of income; *i. e.*, to the entire arrangement of private credit, loan, hire and lease, not only to private productive capital, but also to private loan capital. State credit and private capital, interest bearing capital and loan capital, are incompatible with the socialistic state. Socialism will entirely put an end to national debts, private debts, tenancy, leases and all stocks negotiable in the market. But while this is true, it does not involve the wholesale destruction of all accumulation on the part of individuals. They would still have the privilege of saving what they choose, but only in the form of labor checks or goods, the products of labor. Money as wealth or a medium of exchange would be no longer needed, and in fact would not be tolerated in the complete socialistic state. With the abolition of money would also come to pass the cessation of all forms of interest on loans, for inasmuch as all productive capital would belong to the state, there would be no room for the employment of private capital, and hence no temptation to give or receive loans on interest. Let us suppose for example what is rather improbable, that the Socialists dream should come to pass in Germany, would the present capitalist class receive any compensation? The more moderate Socialist program provides for such compensation, but only in the form of an annuity for a limited number of years and payable not in money, but only in labor products. The Rothschild family, for illustration, in exchange for their vast fortune of, \$500,000,000, would receive for a term of, perhaps, twenty years, an immense amount of perishable goods of which they could only use a small fraction, and the surplus would only be a source of embarrassment to them, because they could not store it up or give it away, as they would not be permitted to sell it, since the state reserves to itself, the exclusive right of the production and sale of goods.

II—WHAT ARE SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM?

1. The first claim which is made for it is that of *economy*, for the simple reason that all competition is swept away. All of the complicated machinery of the present

system will be abolished. To-day competing firms must cater to display; they must expend large sums of money in advertising, employ two sets of salesmen, hire a small army of clerks and bookkeepers. All this complicated and expensive machinery will be abolished in the socialistic community. There will be one store in a community which will accomplish the business of exchange for all. It will always be sure of customers; it will have no bad debts, which constitute such a heavy burden upon the present system of trade, since all will be obliged to pay cash in the shape of labor checks. Everybody will have enough of all needful things because of the great saving in the expense of production and distribution. Out in Salt Lake City there is in operation some such store under the control and patronage of the Mormons, called "Zion's Co-operative Merchantile Association," where all good Mormons are compelled to trade under penalty of excommunication from the Mormon Church.

2. A second claim for the socialistic system is *equality*. There will be no divisions into social classes as at present, no extremes of luxury and want; all will have ample abundance for all common needs. It will be a beautiful and tranquil life, according to socialistic writers, giving a far greater margin for enjoyment than is possible under the present system. Mr. Wm. Morris in his book, "The Epoch of Rest," intimates that in this new era of ideal life, the principal recreation will be picknicking. There will be no more stealing of umbrellas, for there will be one great umbrella spread over the whole city. What then, it may be asked, will be the reward for industry and skill under the new regime? At present it is chiefly private profit in some form. In the socialistic state it will be simply and literally usefulness—the reward which God himself gets in his work of creation. In the language of the author just quoted, "It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do, work worth doing, pleasant to do, and work done under conditions which make it neither over-anxious or over-wearisome." We find nothing to criticise in this statement as an ideal; our deepest doubt is in its present practicability under any system whatever.

3. A third claim which socialism makes for the new order, is *simplicity of life*.

Out of what does the complexity of modern life grow? According to the Socialist it grows out of the passion for money-making. Take that all away; abolish money, and life henceforth will be made simple and easy. Money conceals the injustice in the distribution of profits between the employer and the employed; it enables the former to obtain an undue advantage over the latter; therefore abolish it. "Labor creates all wealth; therefore to labor, all wealth is due," says the Socialist. Products are frozen labor and the basis of their value must be the productive labor-time spent upon them, to be paid not in money, but in checks, exchangeable for goods at the coöperative store.

The cardinal principle upon which the value of labor is estimated, is "Time for time, labor for labor," but this principle is open to several grave objections. How, for example, are you going to estimate the comparative value of the work of a poet and that of a plowman? How adjust the reward of the occupations which require particular skill and training with those which are wholly unskilled and demand no apprenticeship? This is one of the knotty points which socialism has not yet been able to satisfactorily settle, and which indeed is from its very nature all but impossible of solution from the socialistic point of view.

4. Another claim which the new order makes for its program is *unity*. The Socialist points with emphasis to the lack of unity in the present social system and characterizes it as "Anarchism tempered by the constable." He compares or rather contrasts it with the order of the new era, whose condition is to be like that of a well-disciplined army, with unity of command at the top and unity of movement below, and therefore reaching the highest degree of industrial efficiency. Bellamy points for example to the military efficiency of our army in the War of the Rebellion and hopes that what love of country inspired men to do to save it in time of war will also inspire the industrial army to labor for the common good of all in time of peace. He would retain the present unity of the family under the present system, but the most thorough-going Socialists aim to abolish it as an obstacle to the perfect unity of the state, and would substitute state oversight and education of children. Many of the leaders of the

new movement are also bitterly opposed to religion and the Church, which they regard as bulwarks of the present order, and therefore to be set aside, if possible, although the principles of Socialism do not necessarily involve the destruction of the Church or the family.

I have tried to bring before you some of the principle doctrines of socialism and to indicate briefly the advantages claimed for the new order. It remains for me yet to point out its grave defects. There are two chief directions in which such a system may be justly criticised; they are the economical, or industrial, and the ethical, or religious. While the Socialist program undoubtedly involves many economic improvements over the present industrial methods, the important question to be asked and answered is: Is it practical, will it work? And judging from the evidence accumulated, it must be answered in the negative. The very immensity of the change it seeks to bring about is *prima facie* evidence of its impracticability. The system would break down of its own weight. Germany has undertaken but a very small part of the work socialism contemplates, and she already stands aghast at the immense amount of unproductive red tape labor it involves, and what she has begun is only an infinitesimal portion of the Socialist program. Again, any social order to be permanent must make room for the exercise and growth of the individual character as well as for industrial economy. Any social project which runs contrary to or leaves out essential elements of human nature is doomed to failure. The spirit of competition which socialism considers the root of all industrial evil seems to be a legitimate quality of the race without which it would never have made the present advance in civilization. That it has at times overshadowed other necessary characteristics is quite evident; but if it is eliminated from the new social order, society will be reduced to the dead level of stagnation. Nor has the storm and stress of human life in the past been without its brighter side. It is in this stern school that the greatest victories have been won and the grandest human characters been developed. It is certainly in many respects a pleasing picture which the dream of socialism portrays, but it utterly fails to reckon with the perversity of human nature. It imagines that men and women

only need to be translated into the new regime in order to be transformed *en masse* into beings almost angelic in character and life. It proceeds upon the supposition that poverty is the cause of ninety-nine one-hundredths of the crime and nine-tenths of the sin of the race. Create a better environment and a perfect set of circumstances, and you will have a perfect people. It forgets that you cannot get golden deeds from leaden instincts. First get your race of men and women whose characters are of gold, and your golden age will follow as sunlight from the sun without any social revolution. It is just here that the socialistic scheme awakens the gravest criticism. The vital question is not will it make living cheaper, and easier, but will it make men and women better. It must be confessed that the great majority of Socialists are woefully defective in both their ideals and their philosophy. Many of them have no higher faith than the shallow motto of epicureanism, "Let us eat, drink and be merry, to-morrow we die." They expect a change of material conditions to take the place of a change of heart, and have lost faith in God as a Redeemer and in religion as a regenerating power in the lives of men. Many of them have faith only in the life that now is; immorality is in their estimation only the shadow of a beautiful dream with no corresponding reality, and hence their creed lacks that eternal hope and that inspiring vision without which no great and lasting improvement in the moral and spiritual life of man has ever taken place. And since socialism as outlined by its present leaders totally ignores the spiritual nature and the religious life of men as factors in any widespread change in society, it is predestined to failure. This does not mean that all of the things for which the socialists are working will fail to be realized, for many of them are by no means incompatible with the present social order, but that those principles which are the ground work of the socialistic program will remain unrealized because they run counter to the normal instincts of men. Says the author of *Social Evolution*: "The gulf between the state of society toward which it is the tendency of evolution to carry us and socialism is wide and deep. The avowed aim of socialism is to suspend that personal rivalry and competition of life which not only now is, but has been

from the beginning of life, the fundamental impetus behind all progress. The inherent tendency of the process of social development now taking place amongst us is to raise the rivalry of life to the very highest degree of efficiency as a condition of progress, by bringing all of the people into it on a footing of equality, and by allowing the freest possible play of forces within the community and the widest possible opportunities for the development of every individual's faculties and personality."

That this is true of the present movement of civilization it cannot be denied, but it is not the whole truth. Side by side with the strife of competition there is growing up a religious and humane sentiment, which is modifying the operation of the rivalry of life and preparing the way for larger coöperation and greater mutual helpfulness. In so far as socialism contains economic truth, the principles which it sets forth will more and more obtain in the development of social life, but its present program is too radical and one-sided either to deserve or to meet with unqualified success. At present it is doubtless accomplishing a much needed and valuable work in directing attention to existing evils and abuses in the present industrial system, and throwing light upon the method of their solution. The problem before us is not one of *revolution*, but of *evolution*. Revolution may change the external aspects of society, but only evolution can change its heart and life. We may expect, therefore, no sudden catastrophe which will put an end to the present system and violently introduce the new regime, but only a gradual evolution of modern life which will appropriate those principles of socialism which are in accord with the righteousness of God and the true welfare of man. And this development will proceed neither upon the socialist extreme on the one hand nor upon that of individualistic capitalism on the other, but upon the *via media*, the golden middle way between them, combining the liberty and independence of a true individualism with the inspiration and power of unselfish coöperation. We may rest assured that no social movement which opposes or ignores the claims of Jesus Christ upon the life of men can look for permanent success. And since the present moral and spiritual advance of the race has been so

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largely due to the influence of the Christ life and the Christ teaching, it is in the larger dissemination and deeper application of Christian principles that the hope of man must ever be founded.

In the growing light of prophetic fulfillment we see the dream of irreligious socialism fade away as an unsubstantial shadow, and the Star of Bethlehem with its divine rays pointing to Calvary's cross, becoming the star of empire for the whole world, which shall find with growing clearness in the life of Him of which star and cross are symbols, the only full and satisfactory solution of these social problems in which are bound up the present welfare and the future destiny of our race.

The Secret of the Sun.

The secret of the sun is the mystery of creation. In that vast orb of light and heat man beholds the past, present and future of life. The destiny that, huge ball of fire contains the tragedy of the earth and of mortals. Laplace has revealed to us that this sun was originally a great nebular mass, which has thrown off by its ceaseless rotations through the centuries those rings of nebulous matter that have coalesced into the planets of our sky. The earth is yet to become a cold, airless, waterless and dead moon; Jupiter and Saturn are to become habitable globes like the earth—shall one hazard the imagination and say, peopled with some new race or the old mankind transformed? When the earth crashes into the sun, it will supply him with a store of heat for nearly a century, while Jupiter's great mass will extend the period by nearly 30,000 years. But at last, declare the modern scientists, the less than almighty sun himself shall wither and fade, and the once proud universe be no more than of yore when the creative word suddenly called it forth from the darkness and void.

The modern theory of the sun is that the solar evolution of energy arises from the constant condensation of the sun's volume. Already this orb is declared to have shed light during from 100,000,000 to 680,000,000 years, and Helmholtz has estimated that sunshine will continue with its present intensity for an additional 17,000,000 years. But the fact that the

sun is a wonderful furnace fails to explain how it itself came to exist and to play this all-potent part in the history of the world. This is the problem Dr. I. W. Heysinger has sought to solve in his new work upon "The Source and Mode of Solar Energy Throughout the Universe" (J. B. Lippincott Co.). No mere treatise on astronomy is here presented, but an epoch-making investigation into the simple and uniform principle which controls the production of all its physical phenomena. Dr. Heysinger starts upon the fact that the true source of solar energy is not to be found in the sun itself, but in the potential energy of space. If his work shall stand the final test of scientific criticism, he will have performed the immense task of placing astronomy upon the same modern basis of comparative science as geology and biology.

If his fundamental hypothesis be true, he has solved all the perplexing irregularities and eccentric phenomena of sun-spots, comets, variable and double stars, dark planets, stellar atmospheres, the mystic Aurora Borealis, the ratio of mean planetary distances, the sun's corona and even the ultimate constitution of interstellar space. Truly this is a sublime science with an illimitable realm. The purpose of the work is to demonstrate that electricity is the intermediate cause of the sun's energy and of all solar energy.

An electrical theory of comets was advanced long ago by Fontanelle and has been frequently repeated ever since; but Dr. Heysinger repudiates at the outset any interference that his hypothesis relates to mere currents of electricity. Says he: "We only see the sun's photosphere, and the whole volume has a density about that of water. Condensation of the solar volume is unquestionably a source of heat, for we know that the solid or liquid interior of the earth increases in temperature at a definite ratio as we descend through its crust; but long before the sun shall have become contracted to the density of the earth all its heat will have become substantially internal heat, and it can then supply no more by radiation to its surrounding planets. The radiant energy of the sun is not sufficient, on the condensation theory, to account even for the life period of the earth in the past, and its future period of energy would be, according to it, still more brief."

"We have considered," he resumes, "the hypothesis which bases the energy of our sun upon his inherent heat, upon combustion, upon the accretion of meteoric streams, and upon his slow and gradual condensation of volume; and have found that all these hypotheses, singly or combined, fail to account for his energy through the vistas of the past, during which we know he must have shone as he now shines, and fail to account for more than a slow but inevitable decline in the relatively near future, into eternal darkness and death. We have found that all these theories are alike, in that they recognize the sun itself as the only source of his energy; that his enormous emission of light and heat is almost entirely wasted in empty space, and that this will go on with the same frightful waste until he has squandered his whole patrimony and ends his melancholy career in the poor-house or the dungeon. We have, however, seen that even this will not save the wretched client, for he has already spent far more than he ever could have received originally by inheritance, and far more than he could have gained by gifts pitched in in bulk—like the poor colored brother's potatoes—through the window.

We have, therefore, gone over the case anew, and have learned that enormous electrical currents are constantly passing between the earth and the sun, with practically no resistance, and this irrespective of any hypothesis, actual or possible, and these facts have solved at the outset one of the greatest conceivable difficulties—to wit, that of the transmission through space of such essential currents. Turning our attention to the more recent advances in electricity and the arts of electrical construction, we have found that induction machines, as contra-distinguished from the older friction machines, operate in a manner strongly suggestive of the rotation of a planet through space, and we learn that the electrical potential of the air overhead increases constantly by an enormous multiplying number as we ascend, proving great electrical action in the regions immediately surrounding the earth, and which we have called the terrestrial electrosphere. We have also found that sun-spots and solar storms and other disturbances are at once reflected in our earth currents, and are followed immediately by great electrical disturbances here and by extensive auroral displays at

night. Experiment shows that similar auroral displays may be produced with an electrical machine by interruption of the current leading to its principal condenser, thus demonstrating that the currents are from the earth to the sun, and not the converse. We have also found that while the solar atmosphere is largely composed of hydrogen gas, that of the earth and other planets is largely composed of oxygen, and that these gases, the constituents of water, are separately disengaged at the opposite electrical poles by the electrolytic action of a powerful current of electricity applied to the decomposition of aqueous vapors, in accordance with the established electrical law that any fluid which will transmit a current may be decomposed by it; hence we learn that our interplanetary space contains attenuated aqueous vapors, which we have also learned to be true from other sources. As our other planets, as well as the earth, are found to be surrounded with an atmosphere of dilute oxygen, and with aqueous vapors suspended in it, we know that their action upon the sun must be similar to that of the earth, and that the congeries of planets thus unite in their supply of electricity to the sun in constant and enormous currents.

"Examining now the effects of passing powerful electrical currents through a compressed envelope of hydrogen gas surrounding a conductor, we find that great heat ensues, that the hydrogen becomes highly incandescent, and that the metallic nucleus within is raised to an extremely high temperature, and we also observe the same effects when the current is transmitted through the separated carbons of an electrical arc light. We have thus accounted for the constant supply of the energy which, transformed into light and heat, as in the last-mentioned experiments, the sun pours forth perpetually into space. We have also learned that electrical induction machines derive their electrical currents from the surrounding air, and also that no electricity can be generated in, or transmitted through a vacuum, and hence we learn that the planets, by the rotation of their electrospheres in contact with the attenuated vapors of space, generate these powerful electrical currents with which the sun is supplied, and that the sun merely restores to the ocean from which, in another form, it was

abstracted the light and heat which he emits, and that, instead of all being wasted except that which falls upon the planets, in fact that is the only part which actually, in one sense at least, is wasted; all the rest is deposited in bank, but that is "spent."

"The important generalization is thus arrived at, the true source of our solar energy is to be found in the attenuated vapors of space, and that the mode is that of the generation of electricity by the rotating planetary electrospheres, its transference through the aqueous vapors of interplanetary space to the sun, its passage under resistance through the compressed hydrogen envelope, its transformation there into light and heat, and its final emission or backpouring into space again. The molecular motions which give rise to light and heat in their passage through the vast distances of space are finally retarded by and disappear as radiated energy in the restoration or increase of the intermolecular tension of the vapors of space, and these processes continue, and must continue, to all eternity, if the sun exist and his planets continue to revolve in orderly circle around him. If there be any permanent degradation of energy, it must be with reference to the total volume of infinite, or at least indefinite, space, and not with reference to the relatively minute spark of fire which we call the sun. We have also learned that the moon's electrosphere is repelled by that of its neighbor, the earth, and that whatever vapor and atmosphere it may have can exist only on its opposite side; and we have also learned that, by reason of the moon's peculiar axial rotation with reference to the earth, any other arrangement of the lunar moisture and air, even if such were possible, would have absolutely prohibited all life on that subordinate planet at any stage of its existence whatever. We have applied the above principles to the fixed stars, and have learned that, by the same law, the resplendent star itself is proof conclusive that it, too, must have planets rotating around it, and that these planets must have an oxygen atmosphere and clouds of aqueous vapor like our own. We have interpreted the double and multiple stars, and, by an extension of the same law, explained their frequently contrasted or complementary colors. The new stars which blaze up in

sudden conflagration and then die out have no secrets when this new light is turned upon them; they, too, are but the faithful followers of the law, and the temporary and variable stars likewise fall into their appropriate categories and obediently move on with the procession. The comets—the banner-bearers of the sidereal hosts—which from the earliest ages have defied science to read their cabalistic legend, find it now "writ large," and in plain English. Even the meteorites, the cosmical dust, the unorganized debris of space, are found to be amenable to the same law. When we turn in wider gaze to spy out the fantastic nebulae on the very outer fringe of visible things, after we have separated out the star-clusters and organized galaxies of suns, we apply our touch-stone to the irresolvable gaseous nebulae, and lo! their mystery dissolves at a touch. We have even been able to picture the processes of the creation of solar systems and whole galaxies of suns in which the same law finds scope, and by its infinite and harmonious extension we learn that nature moves with a comprehensive plan, and is uniform in her infinite variety and eternal in her ceaseless activity."—*Record*.

Good Reading.

The following valuable words are taken from the excellent article on the "Literature of To-day" in the March *Western Maryland College Monthly*:

"While speaking of the great writing that has been done, and that now exists, I think it not an inopportune moment to speak of what we should read. We all have a tendency to like the bright and airy literature so current in our day, while the more solid reading is cast aside. Remember, down deep in the earth, the bright gold is found, the diamond does not sparkle and change as soon as discovered, but it is only after many little cuttings and publishings, that are necessary for it to at least be pronounced perfect and ready to fill its place among the rare gems of any casket. Just so, must we dig down deep, must use the emery wheel of patience, ambition, and stick-to-ativeness, if we want to shine in the literary world. I would not suggest that we read only something deep and difficult to understand all the time; but once in a while take up something light, not trashy, and read with our solid reading."

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Editorial.

THE Philokosmian anniversary will be held on the evening of May 3d. Rev. W. H. Washinger, of Chambersburg, will be the honorary orator.

How about the uniformity of our College colors? When we yell, "Look at our white! Look at our blue! etc. Do we mean sky blue or indigo?"

WE are pleased to give our readers this issue the "Dream of Socialism," which Rev. Burtner, an alumnus of the College, delivered at the recent anniversary of the Kalozetean Society.

ON the evening of the 10th inst. Anna Elizabeth Brightbill, '92, and Reno Sheffer Harp, '89, were married in the U. B. Church, Annville, Pa., by Rev. Spayd, of York, Pa., assisted by Rev. M. J. Mumma. They will reside in Frederick City, Md. THE FORUM wishes them much holiness, for then they will have much happiness.

ELMER H. GARVER, who was graduated from this institution with the Class of 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, died at Hastings, Nebraska, February 23, 1895. He was born at McVeytown, this state, January 22, 1862, was converted while here at College, and was married to Miss Mary Colyer, January 22, 1893. He was considered one of the best business men in Hastings, and was a warm friend and supporter of our Church. His faithful wife, an aged mother, and an only son, one year old, survive him, who have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

GREATNESS is what we master ourselves, what we secure by our own labor. What is given us by ancestry is nothing, but what we make by the God-given powers is of value.

THE church and the family are the agencies that will make the best future government. If the family is educated the church will be, and we may look forward to a good government.

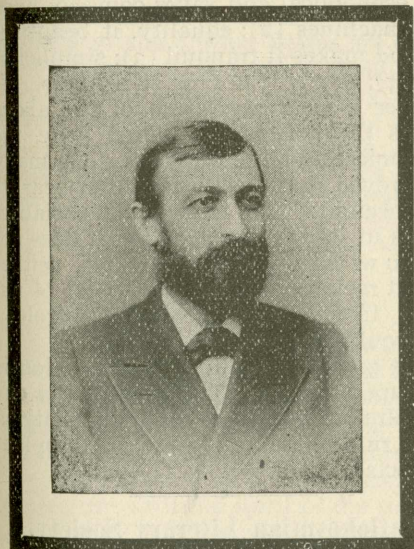
"DON'T think because you were born in a palace and rocked in a cradle lined with silk and satin that you are above your fellow man. Our greatest men were born in barn-like birthplaces. Christ, Luther, Shakspeare, Columbus, Herschel and many others were born in humble places."

WHY can we not have a real L. V. C. song? For years we have been singing our Alumni song as a College song. The Glee Club occasionally sings a song adopted from a college song book. We have plenty of poetical and musical ability to have a first class college song peculiar to our own College. Why does the Glee Club not take a step in this direction; or what has become of the song already submitted for consideration. We need more College patriotism and a good song will be a great help to get it.

Rev. J. W. Etter, D. D.

On the morning of March 28th, at 3 o'clock, in his pleasant home at Dayton, Ohio, surrounded by friends and loved ones, the precious soul of John Wesley Etter passed from time into eternity.

Dr. Etter was born near Halifax, Dauphin county, this State, March 13, 1846, was graduated from this institution at the head of his class in 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Spent one year as Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in his *alma mater*. In the fall of 1873 he entered Drew Theological Seminary and was graduated with the



degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1875. In 1884 Lebanon Valley College honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Becoming interested in the study of homiletics during his theological course he afterwards prepared an excellent work of this subject entitled "The Preacher and His Sermon."

He also wrote a treatise on "Christian Baptism."

When the *Quarterly Review* was established by the General Conference at York, Pa., in 1889, he was elected its editor.

In 1891 he was called to the chair of Systematic Theology and Homiletics in Union Biblical Seminary, but during this year his voice began to fail, and at the end of the year was compelled to resign.

In 1893 the General Conference at Dayton, Ohio, elected him editor-in-chief

of our Sunday-school literature, which position he held to the day of his death.

On the afternoon of March 30th all that remained of this man of God was quietly laid away in the beautiful Woodland Cemetery at Dayton, Ohio. The funeral services were largely attended.

Dr. Etter was a man of varied acquirements and fine intellectual culture, of deep religious experience and a warm heart.

As a pulpit orator he was instructive and entertaining; as teacher in the class room, exact and thorough, and as a writer, versatile, logical and ornate.

A devoted wife, a daughter and an aged mother survive him to mourn his loss, and the Faculty of his *alma mater* give expression to their sorrow in the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The sad intelligence has come to us that the Rev. John Wesley Etter, D. D., an honored alumnus and former professor of this Institution has been called from time into eternity, and

WHEREAS, He has always taken a warm interest in our work and sought by pen and voice to promote the welfare of the College, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Etter this College has lost a distinguished graduate and one of its best friends; the Sunday-school work an able editor; our denomination a faithful defender of its doctrine and policy, and the Church in general a distinguished scholar, a versatile writer and successful expounder of the Word of God.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be spread on our minutes and published in the COLLEGE FORUM.

Kalozetean Anniversary.

The Kalozetean Literary Society held its eighteenth anniversary on Friday evening, April 12. The Society may well feel that this effort was one of the most successful in its history. Five mounds of blooming potted plants gave the stage a beautiful and unique appearance and there was present a large and appreciative audience, including the Jr. O. U. A. M. in a body. The Society furnished its own music, every selection of which was well received by the audience and showed much interest and ability in the Society for this art.

After a short but well chosen address of welcome by the President, Mr. Mayer, the following program was well given:

Piano Solo—"Rondo Capriccioso," Mendelssohn, Op. 14.
URBAN H. HERSHEY.

INVOCATION.

Bass Solo—

a. Old Ocean,.....Bailey.
b. The Tempest,.....Perkins.

D. E. BURTNER.

Oration—Education and Religion,.....D. BUDDINGER.

Essay—Early American Civilization,.....H. ENDERS.

Oration—Alchemy,.....H. W. MAYER.

Violin Solo—(Piano Accompaniment) "Egmont," (Overture).....Beethoven

URBAN H. HERSHEY.

Oration—Political Education,.....S. GARMAN.

Ex-Oration—The Dream of Socialism,.....REV. D. E. BURTNER.

Violin Duet—"Rigoletto Potpourri,".....Mack.
MESSRS. HERSHEY and MAYER.

The theme of Mr. Buddinger's oration was that education and religion are both essential to the complete growth of man as intended by his Creator. The defects of religion without intelligence and the dangers of intellectual training without religion were carefully considered. The Church needs to be more intelligent and the schools more religious.

Mr. Enders reviewed briefly the predominant characteristics in the civilization of the Mound Builders and Indians as indicated by the remains of the former and the customs and myths of the latter. The speaker then spoke of the character, education, industries and customs of the early American colonists, with a view of showing their casual relation to our present civilization. The roots from which sprang the tree of American liberty were well exposed.

Mr. Mayer gave a short history of the study of nature and then treated the subject of alchemy in relation to the science of chemistry. A very fitting tribute was paid to the early pioneers in this department of learning. These good geniuses drew from nature the secrets that now are of immeasurable blessings to humanity. The scientific humanities teach us devotion to truth, sacrifice and patience.

Mr. Garman, after stating some of the gross evils that pervade politics, set forth clearly that a remedy should be sought in better training of the young for citizenship. It is the duty of the colleges to inculcate right motives and ideals in civic relations and to foster a love of good government. Success in any calling requires preparation; it is dangerous therefore to place a public trust in the hands of persons without education, experience or special training of any kind.

Rev. Burtner, after a brief reference to

his happy school days at L. V. C., gave an able address on the "Dream of Socialism," "The causes of socialism are found in the advanced civilization of today. Progress in science has brought complex industrial relations that make the social problem difficult and threatening. The principal form which socialism proceeds is the increasing function of the state." After a statement of socialism as found at present in Europe, the speaker treated the subject first with reference to the laborer's condition and the concentration of wealth into monopolies and trusts; and second, as to the claims and defects of socialisms. Socialism claims (1) that it is economical and saves complex business machines (2); equality, it beautifies life and makes it tranquil (3); simplicity, and (4); unity, removing selfishness.

After a clear exposition of the above claims the defects mentioned were the economical and the religious. Germany has proved that socialism cannot bear its own weight. To inaugurate socialism means to stagnate society, for it does not reckon with individual character, neither does it reckon with the perversity of nature. If men were golden, the golden age would be possible.

The modifying influence of religion is to temper rivalry. The problem is one of evolution, not of revolution. Religion shall rule more and more to supplant the social dream.

Philokosmian Literary Society.

Esse Quam Videri.

The phonographic concert, under the management of the P. L. S. lecture committee, held in the chapel on the 20th ult., was a grand success and highly enjoyed by an appreciative audience.

Quite a number of new students have put in their appearance at the opening of the spring term. We would remind them of the vast amount of intensely valuable culture and knowledge obtained by casting their lot with one of the literary societies connected with the College. At the first meeting of the term we welcomed to our ranks Mr. J. W. Bomberger, of Annville, Pa., amidst the usual demonstrations characteristic of the Philo spirit, which burst forth in heartfelt song and hand of brotherly friendship. May the spirit of Philokosmianism never waver.

On the 19th of April a pleasant and interesting time is anticipated, when a special program will be rendered for the especial benefit of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Philo Society believes in honoring the "boys in blue," and each year shows their respect for the persons who fought our Nation's battles by inviting them as our guests.

We are sorry to lose E. K. Rudy as an active member, and wish him success in the work now engaged.

We would urge every member of the Society to become a member of the reading room. The benefits derived from spending a few hours each day in reading the daily papers and various magazines cannot be estimated, since only the best journals in the United States are on file for all patrons of the reading room.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Society will be held on the evening of May 3d. Rev. W. H. Washinger, of Chambersburg, Pa., will deliver the ex-Philokosmian oration. A cordial invitation is extended to the public, and our ex-members are requested to be present.

Personals and Locals.

W. Elmer Heilman, our popular photographer, has done some very fine indoor work by flash-light for the students.

Prof. McDermad's lecture on metaphysics to the Phaedo Class last term was very much appreciated. The Professor is keeping up with the spirit of the times in giving these lectures occasionally.

The cycle club is a reality at last; five wheels in line is not a bad beginning. Others expect to get wheels soon.

Nearly all of the students made visits during the few days of vacation. Since they have returned they show unusual interest in their work.

We were glad to have our former student, Geo. H. Stein, with us on the 8th ult. He visited the P. L. S. in the evening where he was received with a hearty welcome.

We notice that the visits of J. H. Masilles, '95, to Lebanon have been quite frequent this year. We are anxiously awaiting the result.

The Glee Club rendered a number of selections at the Teacher's Institute held in the Town Hall on the evening of the 15th ult. It was greatly appreciated judging from the applause.

Miss Estella Stehman and her brother John spent the 9th and 10th of last month at their home at Mountville. They report having enjoyed the visit very much.

President Bierman spent a few days at Maryland Conference soliciting students and looking after the interests of the College.

We feel glad to see the interest taken in out-door sports. The tennis courts are in a good condition and are patronized daily.

A base ball team has been organized and is practicing for the series of games which it will play this season.

We were very sorry to have B. F. Peters leave our ranks last term. He had been a student here for more than a year. He is at present taking a course in telegraphy at Oberlin, Ohio.

What was the matter with Mr. Yoe that he left us so suddenly on the 10th ult. at midnight, without a word of warning. We hear he went to Harrisburg, and fear a tender but strong tie must have drawn him thither at such an uncerimonious hour.

Prof. Shott's Botany class is unusually large this term, and all are taking a very active interest in the study. How willingly they gather buds and plant seeds! We hope this interest will continue to manifest itself.

Messrs. Snoke, Anthony and Beattie attended the one hundred and sixth session of the Pennsylvania annual conference of the United Brethren Church at Dillsburg, Pa., March 6-11. Quite a number of COLLEGE FORUM subscriptions were secured by them. Mr. Beattie, instead of returning with his companions, visited his home and friends at York. He reports having had a very pleasant time.

After hearing Miss Gronendyke's excellent talk on Missions in the church, on the evening of the 24th ult., we were glad to see her in our Chapel services the next morning. She conducted the services and gave us a splendid talk. One thought she presented very forcibly: "The question to-day is not whether we ought to go to foreign countries to preach, but rather whether we should remain at home."

Miss Ruth Mumma was confined to her room for a few weeks by illness. We are glad to see her in our midst again looking as hearty as ever.

On Saturday, April 6th, our new baseball team played its first game with the town team. The College boys, having had but little practice yet, as the team was just organized, were beaten. They expect to practice every day until they are prepared to win back the laurels. We wish them abundant success.

A department for the instruction of small children has been started in the art building. Miss Bertha Mumma has charge of it, with Prof. Lehman as principal.

Prof. Shott has recovered sufficiently from his recent illness to be able to hear his classes.

The evening of the 20th ult. was spent very pleasantly in listening to a phonographic entertainment given by Prof. Miller, of Philadelphia. The reproductions could be heard distinctly by the audience from all parts of the room. Selections were rendered by the Glee Club and also recitations, which were immediately reproduced by this wonderful invention of modern times.

Y. M. C. A.

We are glad to note the increased missionary spirit prevailing in our Christian Association.

The officers for the coming year are S. G. Garman, President; W. M. Beattie, Vice-President; C. B. Wingerd, Recording Secretary; G. S. Wallace, Corresponding Secretary; David Buddinger, Treasurer.

Mr. Garman will attend the College Y. M. C. A. Presidents' Conference to be held at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., April 18-21.

An account of the spring reception will be found in another column.

The Convention of the Harrisburg District will be held at Steelton, Pa., May 3-5. We expect to send a good delegation.

The work of the Y. M. C. A. during the past year has been among the best in the history of the Association in the College. The year's work began by sending our President, J. H. Maysilles, '95, to the College Y. M. C. A. Presidents' Conference held at State College last April. He came back with the inspiration that only a gathering of that kind can give. A greater interest was aroused in the work among all the members.

The fall term opened with a spirited

meeting held the first Sunday afternoon. A large number were in attendance and the result of that "Purpose" meeting was felt through the remainder of the year.

In the early part of the term, Mr. Clarence MacIntyre, of the University of Pennsylvania, visited the Association in the interest of Bible study. While his suggestions were not carried out as fully as they should have been, we felt the good effects of his visit during our Week of Prayer. At this time room meetings were held and much personal work was done which resulted in four conversions.

In October the Association sent two delegates, Messrs. Maysilles, '95, and Albert, '97, to the State Convention held at Johnstown, Pa. They came back to us with encouraging reports of the Convention and aroused greater interest in the work.

During the year the meetings were spirited and well attended. The missionary spirit has been with us and has led to special meetings in the interest of Missions, and these led to larger contributions and an increase of missionary literature about the College. Let us be faithful to the work and send a larger delegation to the District Convention at Steelton, in May.

Exchange Notes.

We have recently added two new religious journals to our exchange list—the *Woman's Journal*, published by the women of the German Reformed Church, and the *Search Light*, published by the United Brethren Church. Both papers exist in the interest of home and foreign missions, and with their able editing must certainly be accomplishing much to awaken men and women to a sense of their duty toward the heathen.

The *High School Aegis*, of Oakland, Cal., is rapidly pushing to the front rank of excellence among the high school periodicals of the country. One very commendable feature is the brevity, yet completeness, in the composition of its articles. As a happy consequence a greater number and variety of articles are given its readers. The number of March 15 seemed to be a traveler's number, with its descriptions of "San Antonio" and "a Lumber Flume," and its drama of travel "A Personally Conducted Party in Paris."

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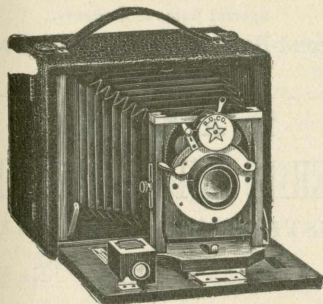
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TIME TABLE—OCT. 1, 1893.

DOWN TRAINS.	C'bg Acc.	Ky'e Exp	Mr'g Mail	Day Exp	Ev'g Mail	N'gt Exp.
	No.12	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No.10
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Winchester.....	6 15	.....	.....	.....	2 30	3 20
" Martinsburg	7 00	.....	.....	.....	3 20	4 50
" Hagerstown.....	7 40	8 30	.....	11 25	4 10	7 10
" Greencastle.....	8 09	.....	.....	11 48	4 36	7 36
" Chambersburg.....	6 10	8 30	9 05	12 08	5 00	8 00
" Shippensburg.....	6 32	8 55	.....	12 30	5 30	8 16
" Newville.....	6 53	9 15	.....	12 50	5 51	8 53
" Carlisle.....	7 18	9 40	9 56	1 15	6 17	9 20
" Mechanicsburg.....	7 42	10 04	.....	1 40	6 43	9 43
Ar. Dillsburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Harrisburg.....	8 03	10 25	10 30	2 00	7 05	10 05
" Philadelphia.....	11 25	1 25	1 25	6 50	11 15	A. M.
" New York.....	2 03	4 03	4 03	9 38	3 50	7 33
" Baltimore.....	11 15	3 10	3 10	6 45	10 40	6 20
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Additional trains will leave Carlisle daily except Sunday at 5:55 a. m., 7:58 a. m., 3:40 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations, arriving at Harrisburg at 6:40 a. m., 8:03 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

Evening Mail runs daily between Harrisburg and Chambersburg.

UP TRAINS.	Win Acc.	Me's Exp	Hag Acc.	Ev'g Mail	C'bg Acc.	N. O. Exp.
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7	No.17	No. 9
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Baltimore.....	11 40	4 45	8 53	11 20	2 15	4 23
" New York.....	8 00	12 15	.....	9 00	2 00	2 06
" Philadelphia.....	11 20	4 30	8 50	11 50	2 20	4 30
" Harrisburg.....	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
" Dillsburg.....	4 40	7 53	12 40	3 40	5 20	8 00
" Mechanicsburg.....	5 03	8 13	1 03	4 01	5 41	8 20
" Carlisle.....	5 30	8 36	1 29	4 25	6 05	8 44
" Newville.....	5 55	9 00	1 52	4 55	6 36	9 08
" Shippensburg.....	6 15	9 21	2 13	5 10	6 57	9 29
" Chambersburg.....	6 40	9 43	2 35	5 35	7 20	9 50
" Greencastle.....	7 02	10 04	3 01	5 50	.....	10 12
" Hagerstown.....	7 25	10 27	3 25	6 13	.....	10 35
" Martinsburg.....	9 30	11 12	.....	7 02	.....	.....
Ar. Winchester.....	11 00	12 00	.....	7 50	.....	.....
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Additional trains will leave Harrisburg daily except Sunday at 10:35 a. m., 10:45 p. m., arriving at Carlisle at 11:20 a. m., 11:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations; additional train will leave Hagerstown at 8:00 a. m., arriving at 11:00 a. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

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Volume VIII.

Number 5.

THE COLLEGE FORUM.

MAY, 1895.

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LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

VOL. VIII. No 5.

ANNVILLE, PA., MAY, 1895.

WHOLE No. 81.

May Evening.

By Nature forced,
His humble, willing servant I,
Do roam within
A wood to which my dwelling's nigh;
At eventide,
Whene'er the twilight's singing boys,
The breezes pure,
Do rid my heart of all but joys.

And through this grove
A placid winding streamlet flows,
Whose blushing face
An extra dimpled smile now shows,
For 'long its course
So many flirting flow'rets bloom,
Whose light beguiles,
But ah! much more their sweet perfume.

Within its eyes
I see the sun's full mirrored face,
Before he sinks
Behind a mossy hillock space;
And silvered clouds
Above, I note, cast jealous look,
Whene'er they spy
Their likenesses within the brook.

The happy birds
From bough to bough with ardor fly,
Until they find
A place to chirp night's lullaby;
And new-born leaves
Reveal ancestral gratitudes
In welcoming
These guests to restful solitudes.

The insects pass
Me, as I move along my way;
With languid flight
They mark the close of toilsome day;
The humming-bird
Now leaves the charm of blossomed dell,
While modest bee
Speeds homeward to his waxen cell.

And in my heart
Bright flames of Poesy renew
Their mystic lights,
Which add to May-time evening blue,
A holier tint
Than that which satisfies the gaze
Of mortal men,
Who thoughtlessly their eyes upraise.

And now I pray
That all may drink from Nature's cup,
And to Her God
Let mighty heartfelt praise go up,

Much worthier praise
Than that e'er given by forest men;
A praise that's meet
For children of the human ken.

NORMAN C. SCHLICHTER, '97.

The Interloper.

Original poem delivered by N. C. Schlichter,
'97, at the Philokosmian anniversary, May 3,
1895.

Throughout Monadnock burial ground
No zephyr stirred the trees;
The grass by August sun was parched
For want of soothing breeze;
But in the cool of maple's shade,
Beside a rippling brook,
Two lovers stood, within whose eyes
Was naught but honest look.

A stately youth with manly face,
Upon whose raven hair,
The summer suns of eighteen years
Had shone with jealous care.
A maid of still more youthful age,
Whose fleckless milky neck,
Her curly tresses tinged with gold
In beauty did bedeck.

Together they had passed their youth,
Enjoyed its pleasures rare;
Two playmates, who did naught but play;
Who knew not age's care.
And as they grew, they grew in love;
In love for one another,
Until she loved this neighbor boy
As if he were her brother.

And as they stood that summer day
In calm secluded nook,
Their souls made sweeter music than
The dimpling of the brook.
They tried to view, with eyes of hope,
The future's fitful days,
But only looked upon the bloom;
The flower-laden sprays.

"Yes, Roma dear, 'tis ah! too true,"
The youth at last did say,
"I must away to England's shore
And there a year must stay;
But, tell me now my fair-eyed girl,
When I to thee return,
Wilt thou accept my wedlock bond
And not for other spurn?"

"Yes, Garnet boy, thy bond I'll take,
And thine, yes thine alone;
How could I live through life apart
From thy heart-bell's sweet tone!"
"Ah, nobly hast thou spoken child,"
In blissful voice said he,
"May Heaven ever let my life
Be wrought alone for thee."

"But now to seal thy promise blest,
Extend thy robust hand
And on its finger let me place
This homely golden band."
She did as Garnet told her to,
And then raised trustless voice:
"Wilt thou forget while far away
The maiden of thy choice?"

"Nav! nay! my Roma girl," said he,
"What prompts thy heart's mistrust?
While I'm away across the seas
Our love-cord naught shall rust;
But one year from to day again
United we shall be,
In richest bonds of happiness
Beneath this maple tree."

Then arm in arm they left the place
And strolled along the stream,
'Til twilight sun on western hill
Cast swiftly fading gleam.
At last they reached the settlement
And near the English fort
The maid received a farewell kiss
Of staunch Colonial sort.

While yet the light of that night's moon
Shone softly o'er the pines,
Young Garnet left the colonies
'Mid roaring of the brines,
And from the breasts of two young souls
Went up the same warm prayer,
That God would guard them while apart
With His unceasing care.

The King's old fort full garrisoned
Was near her father's house,
And Roma often hither went
To mend some soldier's blouse;
And while she sewed she talked with him
About King George's reign,
And vaguely wondered if he had
A sweet heart o'er the main.

The captain loved her tenderly
And in the long June days,
They used to wander 'mong the woods
Made gay with robin lays.
One day they chanced to stroll within
The place of Indian dead,
And as they neared the same old tree
These words he firmly said.

"Young maiden of the colonies,
Twould only fitting be
That you the fair should wed the brave
And go through life with me.
I'd bear you to my castle home
Arising from the moat
Where sleeping lie the sea-green depths
And water lilies float."

"Within your bridal chambers laid
A coronet of gems,
And jeweled gowns of changing silk
All starred with silver hems.
From sorrow's ev'ry blast you'd be
Protected 'neath my wing;
Ah, yes, will you not wed with me,
A soldier of the king?"

"O! noble suitor" said the girl,
"I ne'er can marry thee;
Not e'en for all the splendid wealth
Thy name would bring to me.
And tell me sir, what I have done
Or ever have I said
That thou shouldst think I loved thy life
And wished with thee to wed."

"With me you've played a lover's part
Since first I saw your face;
You've walked with me and sought to charm
By feigning winsome grace,"
And when he spied fair Garnet's band,
More angrily he cried,
"Tell me your lover's name I say,
No longer dare to hide."

"'Tis no affair of thine, good Sir,"
Poor Roma said, with tears.
"It shall be though," said he, "I swear
By all the English peers."
"Ah! man how rudely dost thou speak,
I'll tell my father, Sir;"
She turned and moved away from him,
But still he followed her.

He met her father at the gate
And asked of him her hand.
"Yes; yes;" replied the thoughtless man,
"Brave knight of English land,
When Roma older grows I'll give
The girl to be thy wife;
For thou with all thy wealth can shield
And well protect her life."

With hopeful heart she heard the words,
For at the morrow's eve,
If God had helped their promise keep,
Fair Garnet 'gain would cleave
His fair-eyed girl with thankful love,
And though this thought gave cheer,
Yet to her brow no sleep gave peace,
For doubt had given fear.

The morrow's sun cast cheerful rays,
And at the certain hour
Which he had fixed one year before,
She waited in the bower,
'Til stars their mystic fires lit.
Then grief made sad her heart;
For of the promise 'twixt the two
Was failure of his part.

Thus suns have ris'n and suns have set;
The suns of three long years,
But in the harbor of her town
His ship ne'er yet appears.
No inky strokes, that shaped as words,
Might tell of Garnet's pate,
Have ever come across the seas.
Unknown is still his fate!

Ah, grievous were these years for her!
 By blasted love made so;
 The eye that once had peaceful look
 Now shone with longing glow;
 The cheek, before all tinted red,
 Was changed to pallid stain,
 And all the hopes of her young heart
 The love fiend now had slain.

The father saw his daughter wane
 And said: "To free from cares
 You'll wed the soldier then away
 To breathe the English airs."
 'Twas then the girl first told him
 The secrets of her heart,
 But this cruel man would not revoke
 Of his command a part.

One day before the twilight dropped
 Its curtains to the lea,
 Again among Monadnock's mounds
 She fell beneath the tree,
 Where long ago she often stood
 And sang love's foolish cant;
 But now while gazing on his ring
 She wailed this bitter chant:

"Oh! Garnet dear, come back to me
 And save me from my fate,
 For in a week I must be wed
 To one I firmly hate.
 Since mother's dead and thee away
 Of friends I am bereft;
 My father has his love betrayed
 And all its cords are cleft."

The cheerless wind had heard the voice
 And answered with a moan;
 Within the tree a tender dove
 Had tried to hush her groan;
 And though her Garnet did not hear,
 An angel band had heard
 And bore her soul from Indian grove,
 'Mid song of holy word.

The same month's moon had not yet paled
 When 'neath the same old tree,
 Another scene of sadder sort
 A final was to be.
 From desert isle where he'd been wrecked
 Fair Garnet had returned,
 And sadly from his anxious friends
 Of Roma's death he learned.

At once he sped toward her new grave
 Beneath the maple tree,
 And to himself, as he then thought,
 He spoke on bended knee,
 "And this is where my Roma sleeps,
 My faithful Roma girl;
 How can I live alone to grope
 In life's bewitching swirl!"

But hid behind a sycamore,
 With heart of jealous pride,
 The interloper heard his words,
 And leaping forward cried,
 "'Tis where my Roma sleeps, O man,
 How falsely do you speak!
 For your quick words I'll take your life,
 And vengeance on you wreak."

With that he smote him in the breast,
 And as young Garnet died,
 "Fair Roma, I come back to thee,"
 With fleeting breath he cried.
 Though God had never left them meet
 Again upon the earth,
 In heav'n their souls He now had bound
 By His eternal girth.

And though 'tis said that no one deems
 The face of death as fair,
 Yet from the light in those calm eyes
 Of Garnet lying there,
 What gazing man could truly think
 To kiss death's face was pain
 When to his soul, true love had said,
 "You'll now your lover gain."

False is the life of him who deems
 The face of death unfair!
 Blind is the soul that has no peace
 To drive away his care!
 But sweet his face to everyone
 Who kneeleth not to sin;
 Made sweet by hope that love's pure home,
 A heaven, he'll enter in.

Some Historical Ideals.

As water will not rise above its level,
 so man in his manifold relations to society will not rise above his ideal.

Behold a weary, thirsty traveler crossing the burning sands of a tropical desert! His eye rests on the mirage just above the distant horizon where he sees reflected a refreshing stream of water on whose banks are shady trees and populous villages. On and on, trudging its weary way, the "ship of the desert" bears the traveler, finally to reach the oasis with its sparkling waters, or, perhaps, to perish in the burning sands under a tropical sun.

Thus a man's ideal ever beckons him onward to ultimate victory and glory, or to ultimate destruction and despair.

In every vocation of life where man has been crowned with honor and fame he has had an ideal, real or imaginary, and on that ideal rested the hope of his future, either of triumphant success or misery and woe.

Ideals have ever been the uplifting forces for humanity. The visions of to-day are but the realities of to-morrow.

The sum total of individual ideals are silently but irresistibly shaping the destiny of nations. Truly has Holland said that ideals rule the world.

Every nation has had one or more ideals and has wrought out institutions for the advancement of society, or, on an

count of wrong or deficient ideals, has crumbled and decayed, and to-day exists only on the pages of history.

There was a time when the Israelites were greatly in advance of all other nations in the spirit and practice of the true religion, and it was their aim as a people to spread that religion among all nations of the earth, and thus bring about a great transformation of human society and await the coming of the Messiah. But alas! their eyes were so blinded with sin that when that Messiah appeared they saw him not, and to-day the Wandering Jew is a by-word of all Christendom.

Go, stand amid the ruins of Ancient Greece and ask what made that nation great. Behold the answer in her art, her literature and her conquest! Athens encouraged a system of education adapted to produce physical beauty, harmony and perfection. Sparta trained men for warfare, considering that man was at his highest estate only when victorious over a common foe. But at last, through internal jealousies and dissension, Greece yielded to her inevitable fate.

Rome, once "Mistress of the World," passed through stages of "virtuous industry," wealth, luxury and licentiousness, till by a total degeneracy, loss of virtue and liberty, she sank into her original barbarism.

Thus have mighty nations been built up and in pursuit of their cherished ideals crumbled into fragments.

England—"Proud Mistress of the Sea"—was not only one of the first nations to become civilized, but the morning rays of her civilization fell upon the hill-tops of other nations and displaced their gloom by her effulgence. She has gone forth "conquering and to conquer" until the sun never ceases to give light or the pale moon to shed her silvery rays on her possessions. Her claim on the world is to rule the seas and found colonies in all lands.

Germany in the time of Luther believed in her religious mission so much that the higher theology took the place of the simple gospel of Christ. While Germany of to-day has enlightened the world with some great inventions and discoveries, she is engrossed in military life and requires the best years of her manhood to sustain her immense standing army at the expense of those least able to bear it, and now she is beginning

to totter beneath the ever accumulating weight of military expenditure.

We need not say that under the sunny skies of vine-clad Italy, indolence, ignorance and superstition have ever ruled the masses and led poverty and debauchery to the door of the hovel.

In the early history of France we find a period of worldly magnificence thronged with marshals straining every nerve for military glory. Atheism took the place of Christianity. The whole nation was degraded by a heartlessness and immoralities the stain of which cannot be washed out by the tears of the recording angel of heaven. France of to-day boasts of her belief in the universal triumph of reason and law.

Turn for a moment to our own country. From the time when the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the barren shores of Cape Cod to the present, "Liberty protected by Law" has been the watchword of the American people. Our country in its early history had to pass through a bloody revolution and lately through the greatest civil war the world has ever known, but it has come from the fires of these Martian altars only more purified and for over a century has stood most conspicuous among the nations of the earth for the cause of liberty and the advancement of the law. May the Goddess of Liberty ever protect the star-spangled banner that waves over a free people.

But what has made these nations great and what has given them a place in history but the triumphs of their leaders? And what have been the ideals of these men?

Hamilcar, the great Carthaginian general, led his son, only nine years old, to the sacred altar and with hands on the smoking sacrifice bade him swear that direful oath of eternal enmity against Rome and the Romans. The thought of that solemn vow was ever in the mind of Hannibal directing the enthusiasm of his youth and the resolution of his manhood.

Martin Luther on being made doctor of divinity took an oath "to devote his whole life to study and faithfully expound and defend the Holy Scriptures." Therein he sealed his mission. Soon came the crisis in the great Reformation. For twenty-five years he was leader of the protestant cause against bitter controversy, hatred, treachery and poverty.

But Martin Luther was one of the greatest men that Germany ever produced—"the greatest luminary amid the stars of the sixteenth century."

Behold Napoleon! "The world's proudest Emperor," "The Man of Destiny." A man whose highest ambition was to make France the first nation of Europe with himself at the head—full of self love and unbounded aspirations, whose only passion was that of power. But, alas! on the field of Waterloo, his laurels were transformed to weeping willows.

Would you not rather look upon the humble picture of a man kneeling in the woods near Valley Forge praying that God would succor his discouraged army in the hour of distress and suffering? Where that man tread thrones trembled and powers of tyranny were prostrated. His loftiest ideal was the welfare of the new republic. He chose to be her servant rather than hold her gilded scepter, and to-day a reverent people enshrine the name of Washington in grateful memory, and his fame shall be an inspiration to ages yet unborn.

Lincoln showed the world a noble ideal when he said, "Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say for one that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellow men by rendering myself worthy of their esteem." Oh noble ambition! desiring neither office, glory, nor wealth, but to live for his fellow men and the advancement of the cause of Christ.

Contrast that ideal with that of a Gould, who in his mad rush for gold "would dare to sell the thrones of angels for the gratification of an unholy ambition." And yet with all his millions those solemn words, "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust" were uttered over his bier as well as that of the occupant of the humblest cabin.

Let us then profit by the mistaken and incomplete ideals of the past and incorporate in our preparation for life all the elements of true success. The more fully our whole nature is developed the more complete will be our aim in life. Let our culture then include the systematic training of the intellect, sensibilities, and the will. By the harmonious development of these,

"We make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time."

By a cultured intellect alone man is little better than satan. Along with it the sensibilities should be cultivated by a communion with the works of art, music and literature wherein are contained the noblest deeds and sublimest sentiments of mankind—even of God himself. But with these alone man is ever tossed about by the winds of passion and the waves of public opinion. There must be a well trained will, which is the pilot of the mind and directs its course.

By these faculties man's ideal is created and ever kept before him as an angel of hope and a bow of promise. Yet with these there must be faith in a divine being.

Religion in which is found the true grandeur of humanity brings with it moral elevation, a spirit of altruism, and the hope that "when our earthly tabernacle shall be dissolved" our spirit will take its shining way that leads through the glories of the stars, onward still, to the pearly gates where we shall view the throne of everlasting splendor in "that realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars shall be spread out before us like the islands that slumber in the ocean, and where the beautiful things that pass before us here like a vision, shall stay in our presence forever," "and there shall we receive a crown of reward more abiding than the choicest epithet of earth."

J. H. M. '95.

LET it not be forgotten that parents who would train up their children in the right way must themselves walk therein. As the stream cannot rise higher than the fountain which feeds it, so we cannot expect the young to excel those from whom they receive their earliest impressions and influences. If parents indulge in the daily use of intoxicating drinks, what can we expect than that their sons will prove apt learners and devoted followers? If parents indulge in the use of profane, abusive, slanderous or any improper language, may we not feel assured that their offspring will be faithful imitators? Is there not a volume of truth in the oft-repeated maxim: "As are parents and teachers, so will be their children or pupils?"

MEN are born to be serviceable to one another; therefore either reform the world or bear with it!—*Marcus Aurelius*.

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Editorial.

THE next issue will not be issued till after Commencement.

AMONG the members of the Faculty of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua for the coming season are the names of two of our Faculty, those of Professors Lehman and Deaner. The Chautauqua offers many attractions, all of which may be had at a minimum price. The Chautauqua furnishes rare opportunities that none should miss. See what it offers as stated in another column.

THE coming meeting of the Board of Trustees is an important one. It is hoped that every member will be present and give his time to the urgent needs of the College.

A few suggestions may not be out of order. An imperative need is a live agent, who should be put into the field at once. Every enterprise to-day sends out its representatives to constantly keep before the people its products. As a result its goods have ready sale. So the College should have its agent to visit

the people, and awaken and keep up an interest in the College.

Some plan of systematic advertising should be inaugurated that will reach every family in the U. B. Church. It should be so *extensively* done that our people will have their tables laden with information respecting our College and the advantages opened. If such a system is adopted, we may expect a large attendance of students.

The great question is the College finance. Resolutions are passed yearly, but nothing is done; at least very few results are apparent. If the representatives of our Church in the East would meet this question as they meet their own business (and they should be as zealous and faithful in the work of the Church) the solution would not be remote. Means would be at hand and our educational work here would not be handicapped. A new era would dawn. Our College would become a greater power for good and soon reach our ideal of what the College should be.

We expect the Board of this year to act, and not mere resolve and re-resolve. We await their action with no little anxiety. The Church expects measures to be inaugurated that will place the College on a better financial basis.

COMMENCEMENT week will be inaugurated by a reception by the President on Saturday evening June 15th, at 7:30, to the Senior Class. The week's exercises promise much to the friends of L. V. C.

Commencement Week.

The Exercises of Commencement Week will occur in the following order:

Saturday, June 15th, at 7:30 P. M., President and Mrs. Bierman's Reception to the Senior Class.

Sunday, June 16th, at 10 A. M. Baccalaureate Sermon by the Rev. Daniel Eberly, D. D., of Abbottstown, Pa.

At 7:30 P. M., Graduating Exercises of the Bible Normal Union. Address by Rev. S. D. Faust, D. D., Prof. of Church

History, Union Biblical Seminary, Dayton, Ohio.

Monday, June 17th, at 7:30 P. M., Grand Concert by the Music Department and Glee Club of the College.

Tuesday, June 18th, at 9 A. M., Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees. At 7:30 P. M., Public Meeting of the Alumni Association. At 9:20 P. M., Annual Alumni Banquet.

Wednesday, June 19th, at 2 P. M., Class Day Exercises. At 7:30 P. M., Annual Address before the Joint Literary Societies by the Hon. Henry Houck, A. M., Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.

Thursday 9 A. M., Commencement Exercises. Conferring of Degrees and Announcements.

At 7:30 P. M., Reception by the Senior Class.

A cordial invitation is extended to all friends of the College and education in general to attend these exercises. Railroad orders on the Cumberland Valley and Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Companies may be had by applying to President Bierman.

College Day,

We are glad to say, was very generally observed throughout our cooperating Conferences, and the moneys collected are being remitted to our Treasurer. In the June number of the FORUM we expect to give a full report.

The day was very appropriately observed in this town, and the sum of \$23.80 contributed.

President Bierman addressed the congregation in the morning and the Rev. Mr. Mumma in the evening. The following is an abstract of President Bierman's address:

By way of introduction, the speaker said that to argue in favor of Christian education before an Annville audience seemed to him like carrying coal to New Castle.

In the consideration of "College Day" interests he would look at the financial side *first*. No better investment was ever made by the people of Annville than when they gave their money to locate Lebanon Valley College here, and that while they for the past twenty-five years contributed thousands of dollars to sustain and support it he had no doubt that

at least two-thirds of this contribution would have been made if the location of the College had been elsewhere.

But consider the return even in money to the town. Since its establishment the sum of \$250,000 has been paid out to the merchants, tradesmen and others of this town.

This institution originated with the Christian people of our Church, the preachers more especially. It was established to foster United Brethren interests and our personal pride is involved in its success.

But, *secondly*, what of the civilizing influences of a college in a town—yes, in this town? There is a certain charm about a college town that is not found anywhere else.

Provide common schools and compel attendance and you have only taken the first step in education. From the very nature of the case religion cannot be taught in a school under the supervision of the State. And hence when the public school system was adopted the establishment of colleges began also. While the head receives attention the heart must not be neglected. Again, what class of young people does the college bring to a town? The choice from all families, and these young men and women come into your family, become the associates of your children. The young people being educated become refined, your door yards will be adorned with shrubs and flowers, the walls of your houses with paintings and on your tables are found other works of art.

The direct and indirect influences of a college upon the town cannot be overestimated. Though unobtrusive in their operations they assert themselves with great power. Lord Cornwallis declared on one occasion that the American Revolution would not have broken out till half a century later but for the influence of Harvard College.

The influence of Robert College on the shores of the Hellespont draws to its support and secures the young men of the first families for patronage, and in consequence America has more power in Turkey to-day than any other four great nations of the world taken together.

The picked young men and women of the Nation are congregated in our colleges. And the selection is moral selection.

Statistics show that of the seven mil-

lions of young men in this country only five per cent. are church members. But of the sixty thousand students in the colleges not less than thirty-five per cent. are members of the church.

The percentage of church members in the family of our Republic is twenty. The percentage of church members in colleges is forty. Hence the boy is far safer in the average college than he is in the average home. He has more religious associates. The chances are that he will retain his integrity, if upright, and that he will be converted, if a sinner.

As John Bright in his old age sat one day on the lawn of Goldwin Smith's home at Oxford looking at the towers, and listening to the chimes and seeing the numberless advantages of the colleges, he was overheard to say under the spell of the pleasant surroundings: "It would be very pleasant to be eighteen and to be coming here." Let it be our ambition as citizens of this town and as patrons and trustees of the College in our midst, to so equip and endow it that the sons and daughters of our people on coming here may be constrained to say in the magnificent presence of these advantages, "It is very pleasant to be eighteen and to be coming here."

Philokosmian Literary Society Anniversary.

May 3rd was the gala day in the history of the P. L. S. At an early hour the committee on decoration commenced to gather plants at the homes of the many friends of the Society who so kindly consented to give us the loan of them in order that we might give additional charm and beauty to the chapel on so interesting an occasion. D. Hammond Mish, florist, of Lebanon, arrived at noon and arranged the plants and palms in such a charming manner which was the admiration of the large audience assembled to witness our anniversary exercises.

The wheather was all that could be desired, and when the appointed time had arrived for the opening the officers and speakers entered amidst the strains of music furnished by the Perseverance Orchestra, of Lebanon.

The officers occupied chairs in the centre of the rostrum, the speakers were seated on the north side, while the orchestra was seated on the south.

Pres. J. H. Reber addressed the audience and spoke of the work done by the Society and extended a cordial welcome to all present. Invocation by Rev. Z. A. Weidler of Lebanon.

Oration by John H. Maysilles on "Some Historical Ideals," was well delivered and reflects great credit upon the performer. The production appears on another page of FORUM.

Oration by John R. Wallace on "Round Boys in Square Holes," of which an abstract follows: "The great problem that perplexes the mind of many a young man to-day is to find the right view of life and fix upon a worthy career and follow it. Why is it that history records the sad story of millions who have wandered from their true calling and ended their lives in utter disappointment?"

"Some of the noblest names are destined to glow with increased brightness as the ages move on. But others serve as beacons to warn the youth, rather than models by which they can build.

"You cannot look into a cradle and read the secret message traced by the divine hand any more than you can see the North star in the magnetic needle. The man of genius is drawn by an irresistible impulse to the occupation for which he was created. No man can be successful until he has found his place. This country is crowded with imitators working for name, not for what they are worth; out of place, disappointed, soured, ruined, out of office, out of money, out of credit. Hundreds of men go to their graves in obscurity because they lacked the pluck to make the first effort."

Eulogy by Ira E. Albert on Napoleon I. The speaker showed the peculiar period of French history in which Napoleon appeared upon the stage of action. France pressed by coalitions without, disrupted by dissensions within, found in him a deliverer, and he rose by rapid strides to First Consul and finally Emperor of France.

One of the secrets of his success is to be found in the union of two striking qualities of mind—rapidity of thought and precision of judgment. His power of combination was unrivaled. Europe stood amazed at the astonishing brilliancy of the young Corsican.

His self reliance amounted to sublimity. Standing alone amid the degenerate monarchies of his age and espousing the cause of oppressed man, no hesitation

ever marked his course, no vacillation of his iron will was ever discernible. The speaker briefly reviewed his bravery, eloquence and activity both of body and mind. Napoleon as an Emperor and diplomat received attention—creating the Bank of France, quelling the internal disturbances were touched. While Napoleon undoubtedly was a moral dwarf, the speaker maintained that for him to have been anything else, were a moral impossibility, considering the age and predominating influences existing. The speaker pronounced a most fitting eulogy upon the man under consideration.

Original poem by Norman Colestock Schlichter which appears on another page reflects great credit upon the promising poet of our Society.

Rev. W. H. Washinger, of Chambersburg, delivered the ex-Philo oration on "The Young Man of the Nineteenth Century—His Perils and His Possibilities." Among things he said: "I am glad to be classed among the alumni of Lebanon Valley College. I am glad that I am an ex-member of the Philokosmian Society. I want to speak to the young men to-night. It is a great privilege to be a young man in the 19th century. We are living in a grand age. Opportunities are as thick as leaves in autumn. Civilization has been endowed with a larger life. Scientific men claim this the age of science. We are here to-night to say this is the age of young men, and young men's possibilities. There are perils which confront young men. First: Intemperance. Many a young man goes to make his fortune and is enticed by evil companions and he goes down and down. The peril of intemperance is something our young men must think about. Second: Young men live beyond their income. Young men must have more conscience in their expenditures. Every young man should endeavor to live within his income. Better be a man than a dude. Third: Infidelity. Infidelity is the foster-mother of untold misery. It is possible for every young man to lay a solid foundation for usefulness in this 19th century. It is possible for every young man to have a good moral character. A good character is to be more prized than a great mind." The oration was full of wholesome advice for young men, and we hope that many will profit by the eloquent words spoken by our worthy ex-member.

The Perseverance orchestra of Lebanon furnished excellent music between each performance. The selections rendered are as follows:

March, Hugh DePayne, Missud; serenade, Golden Rod, F. Nagle; selection, Gondoliers, Sullivan; romance, Souvenir, Missud; waltz, Over the Waves, Rosas; overture, Melodramatic, Hardy; song and dance, When the Roses are in Bloom, F. Nagle; march, Washington Post, Sousa.

Among the ex-members present we noticed the following: C. H. Backenstoe, Esq., Harrisburg; Rev. G. K. Hartman, Shiremanstown; Prof. O. E. Good, Progress; Rev. G. L. Schaeffer, Mountville; Rev. S. C. Enck, Manheim; H. E. Runkle, Dickison College; Rev. Z. A. Weidler, Lebanon; E. K. Rudy, Progress; S. P. Bacastow, Sand Beach; and Harry J. Von Neida, Ephrata, Pa., and others from the vicinity of Annville and Lebanon.

G. H. Seiler, District President of State Sabbath-school Association, of Swatara, Pa., was present at our anniversary exercises.

We have every reason to feel satisfied that the past year has been a highly prosperous one in the Society's history.

Athletics.

Much enthusiasm now exists among the members of the Corona Tennis Club in the interest of their favorite game. The courts have been placed in excellent condition and are filled by hard-working players every afternoon from four to seven o'clock.

The following men have been selected by the Club to contest for the College championship: Mayer, '95, Wingerd, '97, Henry, '98 and Snoke, Prep.

These men constitute the best playing force of the Club and close scores are expected.

The two winners will contest in a few weeks with Albright Institute men. They will also have a few open dates for which they invite challenges from neighboring clubs. Clubs desirous of making dates with the L. V. C. Club should address H. W. Mayer, Pres., Annville, Pa.

The baseball season has opened somewhat inauspiciously.

The first game played on Saturday, April 6th, with the strong town team resulted in defeat for the L. V. C. after a

loosely played and uninteresting contest by the score of 21 to 9. Lack of practice accounts for the poor showing of our College club. This was partly due to bad weather, but in a larger degree to a lagging interest in the "National game."

The game was marked by lively batting and base running, and gave Captain Sleichter a good chance to find the weak points among his men.

In the second game played on May 11th, our boys made a much more creditable showing, although defeated. The contest was with the Albright Collegiate Institute Club, of Myerstown. The day was an ideal baseball day in every respect. About fifty students and "profs" accompanied their team to our place to enliven the game with sonorous college yells. It was a typical college affair overflowing with enthusiasm. The game throughout was a magnificent exhibition of ball-playing, and was wholly a pitcher's battle. Sleichter, our "crack" College pitcher, struck out eleven men, while Bieber, who twirled the sphere for A. C. I., struck out nine.

We attribute our defeat, in part, to poor batting, only four of our men being able to connect the bat and the ball for safe hits. But in a large degree to the allowing of the A. C. I. team to violate the newly instituted glove rule. Below is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
L. V. C.,	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	—6
A. C. I.,	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	—7

Our record thus far should not discourage the boys, but should spur them on to greater efforts in the coming games, especially the return game, scheduled for May 25th, with A. C. I., at Myerstown.

Kalozetean Literary Society.

Palma Non Sine Pulvere.

Another month has passed in the history of the Society with its many opportunities for improvement.

Men have gone out from different institutions who have not availed themselves of these advantages and realized the mistake they had made when it was too late. Young men, do not deprive yourself of these privileges where they are within your reach.

Urban H. Hershey has expressed his interest in Society by joining our ranks as a regular member, and we hope he may find the work interesting and beneficial.

The things of the present are not sufficient, but the future is as well kept in view with great expectations. The time is short for some of our number, and the time is almost here when their work will be completed and they shall take upon themselves other duties.

Many thanks to you who have encouraged us in the work of the year; continue to remember us, although not always present, and your efforts will be appreciated.

Clonian Literary Society.

Virtute et Fide.

The meetings this term are a great improvement on those held last term. The girls seem to take a greater interest in their work than they have heretofore, and we trust that the interest will continue to increase.

The Society enjoyed a pleasant visit to the Philokosmian Hall on the evening of April 19th. A very interesting program was rendered which had been specially prepared for the Grand Army.

The program for May 3d was also postponed on account of the anniversary of the Philokosmian Literary Society. But we feel that on both occasions nothing has been lost, as the special programs were very instructive and were greatly enjoyed.

On the evening of April 26th we had with us Misses Lehman, Mayer, Smith, Alma Light and Annie Kreider.

Misses Mayer, Kreider and Smith joined Society on the 10th inst. We hope to add several more names to our list before the term closes.

LOVE is the greatest thing that God can give us, for Himself is love; and it is the greatest thing we can give to God, for it will also give ourselves, and carry with it all that is ours. The Apostle calls it the bond of perfection; it is the old, and it is the new; it is the great commandment, and it is all the commandments; for it is the fulfilling of the law.

—Jeremy Taylor.

Christian Training.

In a recent article on "Christian Progress," the writer treated of the recognition of the necessity of training and correct habit for success in any department of physical or professional life, and of its apparent neglect in the Christian life. The experience of a successful Sunday school teacher may suggest to some how this can be done.

The lady was for many years at the head of one of the largest primary classes in a neighboring city, and the writer watched her work with much interest. Lately in conversation she related some of her methods.

She had long ago concluded there was not sufficient attention paid to the prayers of children, nor to the encouraging of them in the habit of prayer. While her scholars were quite young, she would often, in commencing the opening devotions of her class, explain the nature of prayer, the reasons for it, its helpfulness, encourage them in praying at home, with stated times for prayer, etc. Then before leading in prayer she would ask her scholars if they had any friends they would like to have remembered. Sometimes a dozen or more hands would be raised, and the scholars would appear grateful for the remembrance. Sometimes after the requests had been made she would ask the scholars to pray, or to follow her prayer, remembering especially their requests.

One instance that she related especially impressed me. A boy requested prayers for his sick grandfather; next Sunday his hand was raised again, and on the third Sunday she said: "Now, Ernest, this is the third time you have asked us to pray for your grandfather, and I wish you to pray for him yourself, and wish two or three others to follow you in a prayer for him." Following her prayer, Ernest prayed, followed by two others, each short but direct and appropriate. Shortly after Ernest was sick, and to his mother he expressed the wish that his teacher knew of his sickness, for she would come and pray with him. His mother discouraged the idea of so busy a woman caring to call at their humble home, but the word was sent, and while the teacher was making her call on Ernest, word came to her that the aged grandfather, sick in an upper room, wished to see the good woman who could pray for a sick

stranger. She went to his room, prayed with and for him, called again and again, until he found peace in a Saviour's love.

She impressed on her scholars the need of their preparing for active lives even though but boys and girls, called over the names of the active men and women of the church, asked how many years these could probably continue their activities. After their opinions had been given, she asked who would take their places, received in answer the names of a few younger men and women, and when the scholars could think of no one to succeed them she said: "Why, you boys and girls, of course, and you ought to be preparing for it." The first time she said this it staggered them, but she explained the reasonableness of her proposition, and continued to impress upon them the importance of preparation for future efficiency and success. When the scholars were transferred to the larger school she informed their new teacher of her methods, and followed the scholars with her influence as much as she could. A change of residence has taken her from the school, but she informs me the greatest comfort she now has is in watching the lives of her primary scholars, so large a proportion of them being active Christians, and so many useful as Church and Sunday school officers or teachers.

For a time, in the church of which the writer is a member, the pastor had a weekly training class for boys and girls, and the examination of those coming from that class for church membership afforded the session much pleasure, because of the clear views held by them, and the satisfactory answers to the questions asked.

"And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down and when thou risest up." Deut. vi. 7.—*Christian Work.*

The Pennsylvania Chautauqua.

Its fourth annual assembly will open July 1st, at Mt. Gretna, on the northern slope of the South Mountain, about seven miles from Lebanon, Pa. The healthfulness of the place is remarkable and rare. The porous sandy soil insures a dry atmosphere. The drainage is so perfect that a day of rain has peculiar charm, and lures the visitor to spend nearly all hours out doors.

A unique feature of the place is the numberless springs of water. Chemical analyses have demonstrated it to be as nearly absolutely pure as any that can be found in this country. Its flora is exceedingly rich and abundant. In every way, nature has made it an ideal place.

The public entertainments are of the highest excellence and of such a variety to suit the tastes of every one. Among the many attractions are the following:

The New York English Glee Club and Meistersingers; the Original Swedish Ladies' Quartette, Concerts by Miss Keppleman, the girl violinist. Impersonations by A. Lincoln Kirk, *Mysteries of the Flowers* (Ill.), by Wm. H. Gibson, Illustrating lectures on the Art of Cooking by Mrs. Rorer, and Lectures by Miss Procter, daughter of the late Richard A. Procter, on Astronomy.

The Summer Schools offer special facilities in the following departments: Sacred Literature, Latin Language, Mathematics, Astronomy, Modern Languages, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Biology, Oratory, Voice Culture, Physical Culture, Art, Painting, Kindergarten and Household Science.

The Pennsylvania Teachers' Association will meet there on July 2d, 3d and 4th.

The brief summary of what the Chautauqua will bring to our doors should make every reader anxious to avail themselves of some of the rare privileges there offered. How many long for opportunities for self-improvement? To those Chautauqua says, come. Rates are so reasonable that none will be debarred. For particulars address Rev. E. S. Hagen, Lebanon, Pa.

Exchange Notes.

The Comemain, from Bethlehem, Pa., has reached us for the first time with its April issue. Although small it is rather original in its make-up. "Easter in Jerusalem" is an interesting article and filled with much valuable information. A few more literary articles would greatly raise its standard of excellence. We invite you to come again.

The Souvenir, from Neosho, Mo., a comparatively new exchange, presents a good literary department to its readers in its April number. The character sketch of "Hannibal" and the article entitled

"Aristocracy" are each of especially good quality. The closing words of the latter are here accorded a reprint:

"Some one has said, 'There is nothing great in the world but man and nothing great in man but mind.' But there is something higher in man than mere intellect and that is *character*, without which but few have ever risen in the world. It is here we find the foundation for our true aristocracy. This is the something lasting which may well mark desert and distinguish a man from the crowding multitudes. The man, 'who ruleth his spirit,' and, 'loves his fellow man,' richly deserves the title of *noble*, whatever his birth, and whatever his station in life, whether in the palace of wealth, or in the peasant's hut; but he who lacks this one essential, though he wear a kingly crown, is without the insignia of true nobility. This is earth's only aristocracy and into this court wealth cannot buy entrance, strength cannot force its way, blood cannot serve as a passport, nor is intellect the key."

"Woman as a Factor in Organized Charities" is the leading article in the April issue of the *Ursinus Bulletin*. The following words quoted therefrom are suggestive:

The uncharitable ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" I unhesitatingly answer that in a certain sense you are. For some are extravagantly wasteful by nature and habit, some are vicious and idle; these come to grief, and then the provident are asked to maintain them, to have compassion on them. It is our duty to care for them, not as paupers, but as orphans; society should be their guardian, should find the opportunity to earn a livelihood by honorable employment, and perpetuate an intelligent charity over them in place of a wasteful and promiscuous giving.

It may be said that State charity does all this. Not so; it does not put us in touch with misery, we feel no sympathy with affliction, we are not solicitous for the welfare of the unfortunate by personal contact. It changes the emotional feeling to toleration, charity by privilege into a taxable necessity; the hungry and cold are turned from the door with the remark, "Go to the poorhouse, we pay for you there." It ties the great pulse of the world with selfishness, hardens the heart, puts a blue uniform behind mis-

fortune and distress, with orders to move on out of sight, aye, out of memory.

State charity does not morally meet the demands of Christian charity. The worst charity is to feed a hungry man slowly, the best charity is to furnish him work. This is the kind of charity which is provident.

"*The Buff and Blue*" for April is a valuable number of this excellent periodical. It contains, besides many historical reminiscences of interest to the student body of the college it represents and cuts of its various editorial boards, several other good articles of which, "Voices" and "Three Pictures" are commendable. The latter deals with the three periods of life, youth, middle-life and old age in fascinating style. Its editorials are numerous and exhaustive.

The editors of the Eastern college journals will be kept on the alert if they can excel the literary departments which have graced the pages of the *Wofford College Journal* the past few months. It seems to be the representative Southern college paper. Its April issue is filled to overflowing with good, even remarkable articles. We quote the following from the article on "The Æsthetics of Science:"

"Evolution, as sublime to the reason as the science of the stars, as overflowing to the imagination, has thrown the universe into a fresh perspective, and given the human mind a new dimension. It is a method of looking upon Nature. The different departments of science are beginning to discover their mutual interrelation, and in place of accentuating their contrasts, are magnifying their infinite harmonies. The poet and the scientist, seemingly opposed to each other for centuries, the one revelling amid myths and fancies, the other devoting himself to the discovery of laws, and both the interpreters of Nature, suddenly came together, for they had each discovered a law—they whispered its name. It was Evolution. Poetry felt but never knew that the universe was one; it was reserved for evolution to make the final revelation of the unity of the world, to comprehend everything under one generalization, to explain everything by one great end. "Henceforth," says Professor Drummond, "their work was one, science was one, and mind, which discovered the oneness, was one." "When science is learned in love, and its powers are wielded

by love, then will they appear the supplements and continuations of the material creation."

Personals and Locals.

W. F. Garman, of Harrisburg, visited his brother, Sheridan, recently.

Charles Wingerd, '97, filled the pulpit of Rev. J. Roades on 14th ult. at Lebanon.

The College campus presents an unusually beautiful picture at this season of the year.

Our wheelmen enjoy taking quite extended trips since the roads have become fit for travel.

Edward Nissley, of Middletown, Pa., spent a few days recently with his friend John Geyer.

Wm. Beattie, '97, visited his friends at York on the 12th and 13th ult., enjoying the visit very much.

David Buddinger very creditably filled the pulpit of Rev. J. Light at Ebenezer, on Sunday, April 20th.

Rev. S. C. Enck, '91, of Manheim, Pa., has a class of nineteen persons pursuing the Bible Normal Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixon Cover, of Palmyra, called to see W. G. Clippinger the evening of the Anniversary.

Miss Mame Metzroff of Florin, Lancaster Co., visited her friend Ruth Mumma from the 3d to the 6th inst.

F. K. Bartho, a student in the Pharmacy College at Philadelphia, was the guest of H. W. Mayer, '95, on the 12th ult.

Ex-president Rev. C. J. Kephart will give special lectures in Biblical Literature at the Pennsylvania Chautauqua.

V. K. Fisher, '80, and family, Berne, Pa., enjoyed a pleasant visit with his brother-in-law, Prof. Lehman, 4th-6th.

Quite a number of the students have had an attack of La Grippe lately, but we are glad to see them all well and hearty again.

Miss Lizzie Stehman, of Mountville, spent a few days with her sister Estella at the College. She seemed pleased with the College and its surroundings.

These beautiful spring evenings there are quite a number of "love" games played on the tennis courts by the gallant young men and those of the fairer sex.

On Sunday the 5th inst. quite a number of the students took opportunity to visit Chas. Garrett, the murderer who was executed at the Lebanon Jail on the 7th.

E. P. Anthony, '98, had the pleasure of spending a few days with his sister in New York City. He came back and reports having had an exceedingly pleasant visit.

E. P. Anthony received a call from his brother, who rode here on his wheel from Chambersburg. He was detained a little on account of inclement weather, but enjoyed the stay nevertheless.

C. H. Snoke made a flying visit to his home, and surprised his friends by his sudden coming on Thursday eve, 2d inst. He came back on Monday and tells us he had a pleasant visit.

Mr. A. S. Myers, of Mountville, a former student of the College, visited his friend J. D. Stehman on the 12th and 13th ult. He enjoyed the visit, as it recalled the time when he was "one of the boys."

There were sixteen graduates at the High School Commencement of North and South Annville, on the evening of the 17th inst. The address was given by Asaph Light, editor the *Lebanon Courier*.

Rev. S. J. Evers, Class '91, son of Rev. A. M. Evers, of Hagerstown, Md., was awarded a scholarship at Yale, which enables him to pursue a post graduate course next year. He will graduate from the department of divinity this summer.

Prof. Deaner's class in Bible Normal Union has about completed the course. The class is unusually large this year, numbering twenty. The members are all anxiously awaiting Commencement Week when they shall receive their diplomas.

Our teacher of instrumental music, Miss Flint, was called to her home in North Reading, Mass., very unexpectedly a short time ago on account of the serious illness of her mother. During her absence Miss Ella Saylor, '91, of the Boston Conservatory, assumed charge of her department.

The concert given by the College Glee-club and the members of the musical department the evening of the 27th ult. was highly appreciated, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather that night it was repeated the following Saturday evening, when a much larger audience was in attendance.

On Mars' Hill.

On the hill of the Pnyx, where the popular assemblies of the Athenians were wont to be harangued by Demosthenes and other orators, from the time of Themistocles onward, we see the bema, or platform, on which the speaker stood "facing the sea." Part of the surrounding space is cut from the living rock and part is built of enormous blocks of stone brought hither at great cost. A retaining wall, semicircular and massive, incloses the mound on the side opposite the speaker's platform. Mars' Hill, which, like the Hill of the Pnyx, lies near the base of the Acropolis and on its western side, is sometimes called the Areopagus. Yet we accept the theory that this is where St. Paul stood when he addressed the inquisitive and alert-minded men of Athens. The top of the hill is nearly 400 feet above the surrounding plain, to which it gradually descends on all sides but on the northeast. There a flight of steps, now badly broken, has been cut in the living rock. Here sat the Areopagus, the supreme court of Athens, and here stood St. Paul, in the fifty-fourth year of the Christian era, when he preached that famous sermon beginning with the words: "Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are somewhat religious," not "too superstitious," as the old version has it. Surrounded on every side by fanes, altars, and effigies of pagan divinities, the Apostle to the Gentiles declared to his listeners that God did not dwell in temples made with hands, but was nigh unto every man. And the Unknown whom they ignorantly worshipped he showed unto them. The men of Athens, disappointed in their curiosity, turned away in derision. The actors in that historic drama are gone. Their gods are crumbled and their temples are crushed in ruin. Even the names of the deities are not all remembered. Their cult is dead. But the Gospel preached by that Apostle has survived through the ages to bless the world with life and light.—*Noah Brooks in New York Times.*

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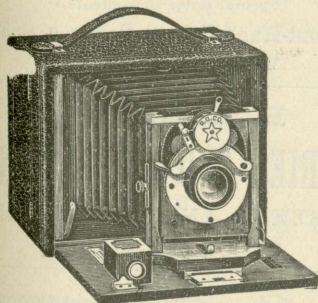
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	No. 12	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No. 10
Lv. Winchester.....	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
" Martinsburg.....		6 15			2 30	3 20
" Hagerstown.....		7 00			3 20	4 50
" Greencastle.....		7 40	8 30	11 25	4 10	7 10
" Chambersburg.....		8 09		11 48	4 36	7 36
" Shippensburg.....	6 10	8 30	9 05	12 08	5 00	8 00
" Newville.....	6 32	8 55		12 30	5 30	8 16
" Carlisle.....	6 53	9 15		12 50	5 51	8 53
" Mechanicsburg.....	7 18	9 40	9 56	1 15	6 17	9 20
Ar. Dillsburg.....	7 42	10 04		1 40	6 43	9 43
" Harrisburg.....	8 03	10 25	10 30	2 00	7 05	10 05
" Philadelphia.....	11 25	1 25	1 25	6 50	11 15	4 30
" New York.....	2 03	4 03	4 03	9 38	3 50	7 33
" Baltimore.....	11 15	3 10	3 10	6 45	10 40	6 20
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Additional trains will leave Carlisle daily except Sunday at 5:55 a. m., 7:08 a. m., 3:40 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations, arriving at Harrisburg at 6:40 a. m., 8:03 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

Evening Mail runs daily between Harrisburg and Chambersburg.

UP TRAINS.	Win Acc.	Me's Exp	Hag Mail	Ev'g Mail	C'bg Acc.	N. O. Exp.
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7	No. 17	No. 9
Lv. Baltimore.....	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
" New York.....	11 40	4 45	8 53	11 20	2 15	4 23
" Philadelphia.....	8 00	12 15		9 00	2 00	2 06
" Harrisburg.....	11 20	4 30	8 50	11 50	2 20	4 30
" Dillsburg.....	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
" Mechanicsburg.....	4 40	7 53	12 40	3 40	5 20	8 00
" Carlisle.....	5 03	8 13	1 03	4 01	5 41	8 20
" Shippensburg.....	5 30	8 36	1 29	4 25	6 05	8 44
" Newville.....	5 55	9 00	1 52	4 55	6 36	9 08
" Chambersburg.....	6 15	9 21	2 13	5 10	6 57	9 29
" Greencastle.....	6 40	9 43	2 35	5 35	7 20	9 50
" Hagerstown.....	7 02	10 04	3 01	5 50		10 12
" Martinsburg.....	7 25	10 27	3 25	6 18		10 35
Ar. Winchester.....	9 30	11 12		7 02		
	11 00	12 00		7 50		
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Additional trains will leave Harrisburg daily except Sunday at 10:35 a. m., 10:45 p. m., arriving at Carlisle at 11:20 a. m., 11:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations; additional train will leave Hagerstown at 8:00 a. m., arriving at 11:00 a. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

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THE COLLEGE FORUM.

JUNE, 1895.

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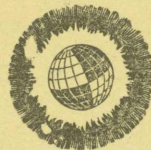
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LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

VOL. VIII. No 6.

ANNVILLE, PA., JUNE, 1895.

WHOLE No. 82.

June.

The earth is charmed with silvern burst
Of song from every bird,
And from the thrush's flippant tune
To a robin's classic rune,
Against the time of June
No note of fault is heard.

The breezes bow their heads in sleep
Until aroused by heat;
Then their labors are divine,
And to men are as benign
As a summer minstrel fine,
Is to Provencial seat.

The flowers sweep through Summer's halls
As brides through vestry aisles;
And the country rose so fair,
With the city *debonnaire*,
United form the pair
That wins the deepest smiles.

The skies are never gayer than
When lit with stars of June;
The clouds ne'er poise so lightly,
Nor move with step so sprightly,
As when gently dancing nightly
To June-time's softened tune.

And mortals feel June's freedom too,
And on the night's calm airs,
By the side of river's flow
In the pale of moonbeam's glow
There fall, so soft and low,
The sounds of lovers' prayers.

Yes, happy are the ways of June,
And happy many hearts;
But in the souls of some
There burns a passion glum,
To the which June's sweetest hum
No quenching power imparts.

But now, rise up, ye bonded souls!
Dash down Care's poisoned bowl!
Give ear to Nature's strain,
Wander widely through his plain,
Then new hope will be your gain,
And peace your only goal!

NORMAN COLESTOCK SCHLICHTER, '97.

THE fall term will open September 2.
The work should be begun to gather in
new students. If you know of any
young people who are thinking of college
send word to the President.

Hidden Things in Music.

Nature gives freely to the painter all the materials and suggestions which he could possibly use. Every day he goes forth into a new world of beauties. They are all before him already created. He can do nought but reproduce them. They are indeed wonderful in their perfection of form and color. But let there be noticed the rude elements of music; they are formless and incoherent. They are found in the low wailing of the wind, the cries of animals, the hoot of the owl, the note of the nightingale, the scream of the eagle, the hum and buzz of the insect, and, towering over all, the natural inflections of the human voice. These inarticulate voices fill the sea, earth and sky. Standing by the sea, sounds are heard, which, very unlike the monotonous roll of the thunder or the bustle of cities, are different in tone every time the wavelet breaks on the sandy shore, or when the wind with an angry howl drives the froth of the breakers towards us, the surge, retreating into the sea, utters a shriek which very often runs through several consecutive semitones of the descending chromatic scale.

Before us are two elements, color and sound. Both are used, through the art of painting and music, as the interpreters of human thought and emotion. Yet, between the two there exists a gulf of difference. The art of painting is given to man by nature, ready made. The beauties of nature change so slowly that he can register every shade before it has passed away. Beauty, all her forms and colors are constantly drawing themselves upon the retina of his eye. Thus is the painter provided with lovely forms and rich colors by nature. They are stamped upon his sensitive brain, and he can reproduce them at will. Not so with music. What has nature given to the musician? She has given him sound, but no music. He can find nowhere, all

over the great expanse of the earth, a combination of sounds which could be called harmony. 'Tis true that some birds have extraordinary 'vocal powers, as the cookoo or the nightingale. But these can be so perfectly imitated by mechanical means that they have no longer any charm. As to our domestic animals, they are intolerably disagreeable. There is no music in nature. There is neither melody nor harmony. Therefore, music must be the creation of man. The musician does not reproduce anything which he has heard in nature as the painter reproduces things which he has seen therein. Oh, no! he takes sound, in its rude state, tames it, and compels it to submit to his will. Then he finds it the most perfect power to express his emotions. It is a fact very clearly revealed to us that sound possesses all the properties of emotion, and therefore, by proper manipulation of the same, is susceptible of the expression of any emotion, however complex. For an example of this we only need glance at the score of one of Beethoven's symphonies or sonatas, or the scores of some of the works of Louis Spohr. So also, but contrasting with these, there may be noticed the wonderful musical expression in the operas of Mozart. We often find compositions, or parts of them, in which there seems to be no interest whatever. People cannot understand why composers take the trouble to write down page after page of such apparently uninteresting music. This would be easily explained if they lived in the world of the composer. For we should find, ere long, that musical expression is needed for the neutral states of emotion, as well as the excited ones. Schubert has written quite a number of selections which have no interest for the public whatever. He regarded every moment of his life as being a suitable subject for music. And until we realize this fact we will never be able either to appreciate or understand the irregular but absorbing trains of thought of our great poets of tone.

But not only is music connected with emotion, but with morality. Music in itself may be the expression of a moral, just as it may be the expression of emotion. How often we notice it connected with scenes which are moral, immoral, sublime or degraded. What makes the song so intensely patriotic, pathetic, sub-

lime or comic? It is this powerful agent which deepens the emotion already awakened by the words of the song or the state of the opera. Then, again, many wonder how there can exist a moral in music which is without words. It is, apparently, barren music to them. Alas! for they understand not the composer's vocation! Neither do they know what prompts the writing of what they call "speechless music." It is not merely the scribbling of note after note, and page after page, which gives the author satisfaction, but it is the sublime thought which, imprisoned in his sensitive mind, seeking freedom in order to elevate others' souls, which prompts the writing of the masterpieces of instrumental music of our classical and modern writers. The composer lives in a world of his own. From it he brings forth treasure after treasure, and yet to many they are nothing more than dead letters. He lives in a world of emotion, full of melodious storm and thunder. Filled with intensity, incessantly flaming, as does the lightning in the eastern horizon; filled with celerity, speeding as does the fiery train of the flying meteor; and yet, filled with variety, constantly changing as does the woods at the approach of each season, or the iridescence over the sea at sunset. He has emotions which, originally without form and too subtle to be expressed in words, speed directly to the heart with messages, some melancholy and wild with despair, some cheerful and radiant with mirth, some sweet and peaceful with unutterable consolation. It is, beyond expression in words, all that has been and is being done for man by music.

Yet with all the masterpieces of the great composers there could exist no real benefit to the world, no purifying of others' souls without an interpreter, who, in the capacity of an executive musician, expounds the profound thoughts and emotions hidden in the musical composition. Great is his moral influence in receiving and distributing through his art. He is drawn to the composer by the closest ties; yet their powers are dissimilar. One is inspired by his own genius, the other by the genius of another. One puts his thoughts and conceptions into a form so as to be communicable; the other conveys them through that form to the world. There are executive musicians who express themselves without

regard to the composer; others who express the composer without regard to themselves; and still others who neither express the composer nor themselves, but other people's views of the composition. Who, then, is the real executive musician? It is he who, having thoughts and emotions coincident with those of the composer, expresses the composer and yet himself.

We have the composer and the executive musician, and yet music speeds to the hearts of thousands without even touching them. They do not comprehend the divine language which, with sweet messages of love, seeks entrance. The beautiful strains glance off without the least impression. Ears have they, but they hear not. Minds have they, but they comprehend not. Oh! why must these blessings be wasted upon such as cannot receive them? Why must there exist this misunderstanding? Is it the fault of the composer, or is it the fault of the executive musician? Has he failed to express the composer, or is music without sufficient power? Impossible! for the power of music is known; it cannot be denied. The cause, then, can rest alone with the listener. Alas, he is not educated sufficiently to be able to appreciate the divine gifts so bountifully spread before him. And until he studies the celestial language of music he can never realize, as does the intelligent listener, who often hears heavenly songs as though poured out from the open gates of Paradise; who finds his greatest sorrow sweetened, or finds himself raised from the depths of despair. Or as he who feels himself carried into havens of unutterable bliss; the joys, the consolation, and, above all, the divine benefits which are constantly showered upon him.

URBAN H. HERSHEY, '95.

From Mars to Bethlehem's Star.

Ever since the voice of the crimson blood of Abel cried out from the ground the world's history has been written in characters of that same scarlet hue. The story of every nation is one of war and revolution—a continued record of the triumph of might regardless of right.

Down through the corridors of time we hear the echoes and reverberations of thundering cannon and clashing steel. Casting our eyes backward, we discern

with horror the murderous slaughter that has marked our progress. As a hunter follows the wild beast to his lair by bloody tracks so we follow man, faint, weary and staggering with wounds, through the dark forest of the past which he has crimsoned with his own lifeblood. Ages have cried out: "Shall the sword devour forever? Thousands of widows and orphans only echo, "How long? Oh, Lord! How long!" Shall history forever be a tale of man's destruction?

To us there is something ennobling in a man bidding farewell to loved ones, leaving home and fireside to go forth amid the splendors of war, down to the field of glory to fight and die for country and what he believes to be the eternal right. The poet and the historian have told us a thousand times of dying heroes, who, amidst the joys of conquest and their country's glory, resign their lives and smile in death.

But this is not all of war. Man has only been worshipping the phantom idol of military glory. The robe of the victor is crimsoned with the blood of fathers and sons; and the sparkling gems of his crown are naught but the frozen tears of widowed motherhood.

Behold the scene of contest. Phalanx after phalanx march against each other but to be mown down like the golden grain. Volley after volley is fired and at last hand to hand they meet in conflict to be pierced by bayonets and fall to mother earth. Behold the field of carnage! Watch man after man fall upon the green grass dyed with human gore. Listen to the moaning horses and the groans of dying men until the pale moon and the silent stars look down unchanged on the ghastly faces of the dead and dying. Thousands are left without help and without pity, far from native home, and with no wife, mother or sister near to soothe their sorrows or relieve their pain as their lifeblood ebbs away, and no loved one to watch tenderly by the dying couch till the last golden sands of life run out and the great hourglass is turned to usher in eternity.

Oh unhappy man that must be swept into an untimely grave unnoticed and unnumbered—save by God—and no friendly tear be shed for his sufferings or mingled with his dust! But this is not yet all that is contained in the "purple testament of bleeding war." We see death

and destruction in its track, harvests trampled to earth or reaped by sickles of flame, sacked towns, crimsoned streams, ravaged territories, and violated homes where all the sweet charities of life have been changed to wormwood and gall. Husband is torn from wife, aged fathers and mothers lose their support and go down with sorrow to the grave. We hear Rachael weeping for the children and refusing to be confronted because they are not. Truly "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." There are thousands who weep in unpitied secrecy whom the world does not see and thousands who retire in silence to hopeless poverty for whom it does not care; to these the loss of a husband or father is ill repaired by empty glory. We see the halls of science and education grow lonely; improvements cease; violence supersedes law; the social, moral and industrial energies of the nation are exhausted and its most vital blood poured out. Will nations continue to worship at the bloody shrine of Mars, upon whose altars millions of human victims have already been sacrificed? *No!*

Age after age has rolled away and at last the arts of war are being superseded by the arts of peace.

It is not ours to say aught for or against the wars of the past. We can live only in the present and for an eternal future. But we do say that a land is unworthy of liberty which ever suffers the memory of its patriotic defenders on the field of blood to be forgotten; but it is also equally unworthy of existence if it does not produce contestants on the bloodless fields of peace whose virtues are above those which shine with transfiguring splendor, amidst the murky clouds of battle smoke. The doors of the temple of Janus are closed, and we hear voices within saying, "The glory of war is departing." The iron belt of war which once encompassed the earth has been exchanged for garlands of peace, clothing all with vernal beauty, and nature has clothed with her foliage the desolation that war has made. The olive branch of peace, like Constantine's cross, hangs in the sky of nations, saying, "By this conquer." The lamentations of the widow, the tears of the orphans, the broken hearts of the aged, the blasted hopes of youth and love have not pleaded in vain against the law of violence.

The pacific policy of William Penn, founder of the Commonwealth which bears his own friendly name, fighting the barbarous Indians with no sword, but the olive branch, is destined to become the policy of the world. We may well remember that the same silent stars look down and the same river flows on to the sea, but the Indian and Quaker have never broken the pledges made under the old Elm tree, which time has replaced with a granite shaft.

The great battles of civilization are no longer fought with shot and shell, but by calm and thoughtful minds in our legislative halls. The day has come when the hearts of nations are touched as the hearts of men and all acknowledge the same law of right. As huge blocks of ice floating from the trackless regions of the north dissolve in summer seas, war, the aggregate of human miseries, descending from the dark ages, is melting beneath the influence of Christian civilization.

There is no more hopeful sign in the world's progress to-day than the increasing tendency towards universal arbitration. Already over three hundred distinct treaties in which the United States was interested have been settled by this means. The world is recognizing the fact that the Pan-American Congress, which met in 1889, at Washington, with the great American statesman, James G. Blaine, in the chair, was based upon a higher principle than selfish compact or national aggrandizement. There representatives from eighteen nations met to exchange sympathies and establish a recognized brotherhood. A more impressive spectacle the world has never witnessed. It was but a fitting commemoration of the progress of four hundred years of American history.

The governments represented were founded upon the same principles as ours, and when they met the last throne on the American Continent had fallen, and the last slave was free. There they pledged themselves that war upon this hemisphere should be no more, and that the white-winged angel of peace should preside at a court of arbitration to which all difficulties should be submitted. May we not hope that this was but the foundation stone in the Temple of Universal Peace, whose lofty dome shall pierce the very firmament of heaven and whose founda-

tion shall be as broad as earth itself, and in this temple shall be assembled the court of all nations which shall become the great tribunal of humanity. To our nation's credit we say that the United States Supreme Court bears a closer analogy to such an international court than any yet established. Around such a tribunal would shine a splendor such as the world has never seen, and from it would go forth unnumbered blessings to the whole family of man. "We perceive the ruddy glow of Mars beginning to pale before the silvery light of Bethlehem's star fixed in the heavens amid the chanting of angel choirs, 'Peace on Earth.'" Our vision is enlarged and a new world is disclosed; we discern the distant mountain peaks gilded by the beams of the morning of the twentieth century revealing to us that God has not placed us alone in the world, but that others like ourselves are the children of His care. Nations are recognizing that heaven-born sentiment, the brotherhood of man, that sublime and beautiful truth which Christ gave to the world and on which He founded His religion. The long, sad and dreary night of selfish ambition and cruel hate is passing away. The glorious Sun of Righteousness, so long obscured by clouds and storms of human passion, is breaking through the darkness of ages to "shine more and more unto the perfect day." The fields are cultivated; gardens bloom; cattle are fed upon a thousand hills; new buildings arise; pleasures smile on the humble; humanity and charity increase; arts and manufactures feel the genial warmth. May we not hope that when the full light of the twentieth century dawns upon us the historic Liberty Bell will proclaim freedom to all nations and that the white-bordered flag of universal peace shall wave over a Christianized world, and that the last war drum will have sounded and the last drop of fratricidal blood shall have been shed upon the altar of Mars, and the bugle of peace shall sound the truce of God over the whole world, and men shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

J. H. MAYSILLES, '95.

SLEEP and rest abundantly. Sleep is Nature's benediction.

True Statesmanship.

Webster defines a statesman to be a man versed in the arts of government. Now all the civil and religious and education rights of our citizens depend upon State legislation; with them rests the regulation of suffrage, the whole law of principle and agent, corporations, both private and municipal; legislation controls the possession, distribution and use of property; the exercise of trades and all contract relations. Time would fail in which to enumerate the particulars of this vast range of power; to detail its parts would be to catalogue all social and business relationships; to examine all the foundations of law and order. Many sieges of towns, too horrid to name, hundreds of weary marches and deadly battles, thousands of romantic plots that have led their inventors to the scaffold, owe their origin to questions of taxation which were controlled by lawmakers.

Can a man not say with a clear conscience that a true, honest, upright statesman ranks highest in the sight of God save that of the true minister of the gospel.

Why is that there are not more eminent men at the head of our nation?

In America, which is, beyond all other countries, open to talent, where political life and ambition are unusually keen and widely distributed, one might expect that the highest places would be won by men of brilliant gifts. But since the heroes of the Revolution died out with Jefferson and Adams and Madison, some sixty years ago, no one except President Lincoln has ever displayed rare or striking qualities in the Presidential chair.

Several reasons might be suggested for the fact. In studying the history of European nations it is found that much of the best ability, both for thought and action, for planning and executing, enter the political arena while burning questions touch the interests of all classes. But such is not the case in America.

In studying our methods and habits of Congress, and, indeed, political life generally, we find these give fewer opportunities for personal distinction; fewer modes in which a man may commend himself to his countrymen by eminent capacity in thought, speech or administration than is the case in the free countries of Europe.

Again, great men make more enemies

and have more assailable points than obscure men. It is true that an eminent man has made more friends and is greeted with louder cheers.

Other things being equal, the famous man is preferred. But "other things" never are equal. No man stands long before the public and bears a part in great affairs without giving opportunity for severe criticism. Fiercer far than the light which beats upon the throne is the light which beats upon an important candidate, searching out all the recesses of his past life. Hence, he who is faithful in peace, whose public career is like Cæsar's wife, "above suspicion;" a statesman with broad, patriotic views and a hero in every walk of life; such a man, as a rule, in this nineteenth century, is defeated.

But if a man has the power of winning the popular ear, or if he is worth his thousands in gold and allows his little brain to be controlled by a great combine or whiskey ring, he is nearly always triumphant, and, sad to say, such men are ruling this nation to-day.

In America party loyalty and organization have been so perfect that hundreds, yea thousands, vote for party, not for principle, and this is the great reason why this nation is cursed with so many small statesmen.

Thousands of people never have the privilege of seeing the Capitol of our nation, where the great statesmen once resided.

They read about the White House until their imagination has woven strange fancies around which have clung so many gallant deeds, so much of chivalry, and heroism, and in their vivid fancy imagine spirits of the departed statesmen, sages, poets and patriots, to linger. To them the horizon of their vision marks the boundaries of a little world which, beyond it, they know comparatively nothing. But were they to go to Washington after the sun had sunk beneath the western horizon they would hear the stentorian voices of the great statesmen pleading elsewhere. By going down the avenue they would find many of our great leaders seated around tables gambling, see wine and whisky flowing freely, and hear drunken songs and foolish speeches from the peoples' representatives.

Shades of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Sumner and Lincoln! what a blush of

shame would mantle their cheeks to witness this race of pigmies, who now occupy the seats once held by their intellectual predecessors!

Young men of America to-day, the necessary requirements to reach these sacred halls are not honesty, integrity, patriotism, worth and merit, but if you will steal a sum sufficiently large to purchase a seat in this body you will be welcomed with outstretched arms. Here are men legislating for more than sixty-five millions of people, enrolled in pomp and glory and bartering their souls for the gain of self.

The salary of a Congressman is only \$5,000 a year, yet many of them spend from \$10,000 to \$50,000. A man may say, how is this? Why many of our leading statesmen receive checks averaging from \$10,000 to \$50,000 with a slip of paper saying, "Please vote for our bill, and use your influence," and so it goes, for the interest of the millionaire or monopoly and to the destruction of the great mass of people who elect them to their lofty positions. It is a self-evident fact that the giant trusts and monopolies are receiving legislation in their favor and at the expense of the great mass of the people; that Congressmen and Senators are being bribed to barter away the birth-right of the people. What are the profits to the Sugar Trust should it get such legislation as it desires? More than fifty million dollars. Think of it, ye men and women of free America! You are paying more than fifteen million dollars to keep Havemeyer and his satellites and a few favored Senators rolling in wealth.

Well can this trust afford to bribe our lawmakers and even enter the sacred domains of the White House to influence the President of a free country, to go to the very last extremity in trying to seat a dissolute queen on the Hawaiian throne and cause a people who had thrown off the yoke of bondage, even as our forefathers did, bow down to despotic rule and "became hewers of wood and drawers of water." Oh! Senate of ancient days and ancient honesty and ancient glory! Come back to us. Truly has it been said that when the wicked rule, the people mourn. These prophetic words have most peculiar application to these degenerate times.

The President of the United States recently and virtually declared that the

money-power had the Nation in it grasp.

Will these lawmakers take warning before it is too late? The handwriting is on the wall, but they have lost their sight by looking at the glittering gold. The more Pharaoh's people cried the greater was the oppression. But God raised up a Moses to deliver his children, and the same God rules the destinies of men and nations to-day. And who will say but there is a Red Sea already prepared to destroy these tyrants, and when this great day comes they will call out to the rocks and mountains to fall upon them and hide them from the vengeance of the people. Statesmen who make our laws, will you not be wise? Will you not be warned to-day? Study the signs of the times, and before it is too late sever your allegiance from the trusts and legislate for the great mass of the people. If you will not take warning the time will come when not a few hundred, but thousands, will march to Washington holding up flags of righteousness and crying out, "Death to tyrants."

Contrast for a few minutes the lives and works of the statesmen who saved and preserved this nation. The man who studies their lofty statesmanship cannot help but feel a power within that lifts him towards things higher and nobler, which can never be bestowed by the enjoyment of material prosperity. It is not only the country which these men helped to make and save that is ours by inheritance; but also all that is best and highest in their characters and in their lives. This nation inherits from the might of Lincoln's generation, not merely the freedom of those who once were slaves, but the glory and the honor and the wonder of the deed that was done, no less than the actual results of the deed when done. The great writers who have, like Story and Whittier, written in prose or verse, have done much for us.

The great orators like Adams and Clay and Gidding, and Sumner, whose burning words on behalf of liberty, of union, of honest government, have rung through our legislative halls, have done even more.

Now, why should't the closing days of the nineteenth century be blessed with great statesmen as in former years?

This government is in the possession of the people. Every citizen is a monarch! Lofty position! Noble concep-

tion! But while the people hold the ruling power, they must, as well, bear the responsibility; each citizen must discharge his own duty. In the noble structure of statehood, it is the duty of every member of the nation to supply some of the material. And if it be of an enduring nature, then the structure will rise, resplendent with grace, magnificent in proportion, able to withstand the severest shocks through the cycles of time. But if some of the material be left unprovided, then the whole structure will be weakened; its lofty spires may lose their symmetry, rust and decay within, and destroying forces from without may gnaw away and undermine this great government and cause it to totter to the earth and become a hopeless chaos.

Our people should bear in mind that they are not living alone for to-day; but also for posterity. Is this great structure which our people are rearing upon the broad and deep foundations of our ancestry proof against the shocks of time? Nobler, grander, purer, still, our nation may be perpetuated if every citizen or statesman shall hold his right a sacred trust, and burning with the principles of true liberty, shall render his most loyal service to "God and home and native land."

J. R. WALLACE, '95.

THE wedding of D. Albert Kreider and Miss Anna R. Forney was solemnized in the U. B. Church at Annville, on Thursday evening, in the presence of a large number of relatives and invited guests. The chancel rail of the church was removed, and in its place stood potted plants—ferns, palms, lilies, etc. Charles H. Henry was best man, and the ushers were Morris Meyer, W. H. Kreider, A. R. Kreider, Annville; Wm. Funk and Harry Ritter, Philadelphia, and Prof. Harvey Roop. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, on College avenue, where a host of friends called and extended to the young couple congratulations and wishes for a happy life. The lawn was beautifully decorated and lighted with Japanese lanterns.

DON'T carry the whole world on your shoulders, far less the universe. Trust the Eternal.

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Editorial.

THE fall term of the College will open on September 2d.

THE reunion of the Maryland students will be held at Keedysville, Md., on the evening of August 9th, in the U. B. Church.

AT the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, Mt. Gretna, on the afternoon of July 26th the College will give a concert and entertainment. A special program will be given. It is desired that there be a large rally of alumni, students and friends. Tell all friends and bring them with you.

THE year just closed was most successful. Plans are at work to make the coming year the "red letter" year in the College's history by freeing the College of all indebtedness and adding new facilities and having a larger attendance. Every friend and every member of our Church is asked to aid in this great and noble effort.

WE are glad to give our friends in this issue a picture of the class of '95. The

class has the best wishes of the FORUM. They were always staunch friends of the college and worked for its upbuilding.

The reception which the class gave to its many friends on commencement evening was a most delightful event and was a perfect success. Those who participated said that this class, although small, knew how to show their friends pleasure. May they all fully realize *plus ultra* in the future.

The 26th Commencement.

On Thursday morning the early trains and electric cars brought a large number of strangers to the town, whose objective point was the College chapel. The chapel was most tastefully decorated with ferns, palms and potted plants, and was soon crowded by admiring friends, to witness the final exercises of the class of 1895. Promptly at 9:15, the faculty and graduating class entered, amidst the strains of music furnished by the Perseverance Orchestra, of Lebanon. A selection of music was rendered between each performance. The invocation was pronounced by Rev. C. A. Burtner, Ph. D., of York, Pa., followed by oration, "Contour and Climate of Our Country," by H. W. Mayer. The speaker alluded to the early history and settlement of our country and the difficulties which beset the early pioneers. The geographical relations with other countries; varieties of climate; the subsequent history and its influence upon the country were alluded to. The institution of slavery was discussed; the conditions under which it was developed, and its final overthrow by the Civil War.

Oration, "Hidden Things in Music," Urban H. Hershey. The speaker spoke of the inspiration to be found in nature. The painter provided with lovely forms and colors by nature. Music is the creation of man. He referred to music connected with emotion, and its effects upon morals as well; some of the hidden beauties of musical compositions was depicted in most fascinating terms. The speaker stated that many persons do not appreciate the sweet strains of music, because they are not educated sufficiently to appreciate the divine gifts spread before them.

Oration, "A Hero Greater," by J. H. Reber. He spoke of the deeds of valor and heroism of the soldier and sailor; compared their heroisms with that of every day life; cited John Howard, Grace Darling, Florence Nightingale, Garfield, and women working for the cause of temperance and missions, and their heroic deeds. Mothers who instill moral principles into their children are truly heroines. Would the aspirations of all might be to rise into the heroic life!

Oration, "True Statesmanship," by J. R. Wallace. The speaker stated that present methods and habits of Congress and political life give fewer opportunities for distinction as a true statesman; party loyalty and organization a reason for so many small statesmen; referred to the dishonesty in getting offices, wholesale bribery. It is a sacred trust of every citizen to render his most loyal service to "God and home and native land."

Oration, "From Mars to Bethlehem's Star," by J. H. Maysilles. The speaker spoke of the horrors, privations and sufferings of warlike conflicts. Through war the halls of science and education grow lonely; social, moral and industrial energies exhausted, and its vital blood poured out. Arts of war are being superseded by the arts of peace. "May we not hope that when the light of the twentieth century dawns upon us the historic Liberty Bell shall proclaim freedom to all nations, and that the white flag of universal peace shall wave over a civilized world, and the last drop of fratricidal blood shall have been shed upon the altar of Mars."

President Bierman conferred the degrees and presented the diplomas to the graduates: The degree of Bachelor of Arts on John H. Maysilles, Frederick, Md.; the degree of Bachelor of Science on Jacob H. Reber, Middle Springs, Pa., Harry W. Mayer, Sacramento, Pa., and John R. Wallace, Norfolk, Va.; a diploma to Urban H. Hershey, Manheim, Pa., for completing music course; the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in post graduate course, on Joji Kingoro Irie, A. B., Tokio, Japan; the degree of Master of Arts on O. E. Good, A. B., Progress, Pa.; the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Revs. Z. A. Colestock and C. J. Kephart, A. M.; the degree of Doctor of Laws on Rev. George A. Funkhouser.

Joji Kingoro Irie, the Japanese, then

delivered an address, giving some incidents connected with his education and life.

After the benediction, congratulations and farewells followed.

Commencement Week.

THE INITIAL RECEPTION.

On Saturday evening, June 15, the commencement of 1895 was formally opened with President and Mrs. Bierman's reception to the students and faculty in honor of the Senior Class. The guests were received most cordially by the president and his wife, who introduced them to the Senior Class stationed in the drawing-room. The colors of the class, brown and white, were uniquely as well as freely displayed, the Neopolitan ice cream blocks being made in these colors, also the cakes.

The evening was spent very pleasantly in friendly mingling with one another and the dainty lunch made every one the happier for having partaken of it. Every guest retired with the consciousness that the reception was a charming beginning for the further exercises of commencement week.

SUNDAY MORNING.

The dawning sun of Baccalaureate Sunday was partly obscured by clouds and the Seniors began to feel anxious on this account, but by ten o'clock, the hour appointed for the beginning of the morning's exercises, the sun shone brightly and clouds had fled. The morning proved to be a delightful one, as did also the remaining part of the day. The chapel was nicely decorated with flowers and showed the good taste of the Juniors who did the work. The rostrum was occupied by Dr. Eberly, President Bierman, Rev. M. J. Mumma, Ex-President C. J. Kephart and Dr. Faust, of Dayton, Ohio, who read the Scripture lesson and made the opening prayer. The closing prayer was made by Rev. C. J. Kephart. The College choir rendered a delightful anthem, after which the baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. D. Eberly, D. D., of Abbotstown, Pa.

He took for his theme the "Fear of God," and used as a text the tenth verse of the one hundred and eleventh Psalm. The sermon was a masterly discourse and much appreciated by the large audience.

The speaker's closing words addressed to the graduates were very earnest and impressive.

SUNDAY EVENING.

At 7:30 the graduating exercises of the Bible Normal Union Class occurred in the presence of a very large audience. The rostrum was occupied by Dr. Faust, Prof. Deaner, Rev. Kephart, Rev. Z. A. Weidler, Rev. M. J. Mumma, Dr. Eberly and President Bierman.

After prayer by Rev. Eberly, the address to the class was delivered by Dr. Faust, of Union Biblical Seminary. His theme was "A Servant of Jesus Christ," and he handled his subject in a scholarly manner.

The P. L. S. quartette rendered a selection after which Rev. C. J. Kephart presented the diplomas to the following graduates: Misses Katie Light, Anna Kellar, Emma Gingrich, Bertha Mumma, Leah Hartz, Stella Kephart and Messrs. C. H. Sleichter, A. P. Grove, H. H. Hoy, H. H. Heberly, C. H. Snoke, W. G. Clippinger, W. M. Beattie, J. D. Stehman, Harry E. Miller, Allen Baer, Jacob H. Reber, E. P. Anthony, John Deibler and George S. Wallace.

The class motto was "Unity for Christ and the Church" and, wreathed in red and white roses, was hung in the rear of the rostrum. The class colors were red and white, and each member wore red and white roses. After another selection of music by the P. L. S. Quartette, Dr. Faust pronounced the benediction.

MONDAY EVENING.

The musical concert by the music students and College Glee Club was the sole event of the day. This began at 7:30 and was heard by an immense audience. The tastefully adorned rostrum was occupied by Miss Flint, director of the College music department, and all the performers but the Glee Club.

The following program was executed:

PART I.

Piano Overture—"Jubel," Weber.
Misses Light, Black, K. Mumma and R. Mumma.
Vocal Solo—Leonore, Trotere.
Miss Kreider.
Piano Solo—Polonaise op. 89, Beethoven.
Miss Light.
Ladies' Quartette—Old Folks at Home, Myers.
Misses Kreider, Stehman, Black and Gingrich.
Violin Solo—Last Rose of Summer, Vieuxtemps.
Mr. Hershey.
Glee Club—On the March, Becker.

PART II.

Piano Duet—(2 pianos) in D major, Mozart.
Mr. Hershey and Miss Stehman.

Vocal Duet—Music and Her Sister Song, Glover.
Misses Kreider and Gingrich.
Piano Solo—Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 4, Liszt.
Mr. Hershey.
Vocal Solo—Who's at My Window? Osborne.
Miss Stehman.
Glee Club—Tom, the Piper's Son, Kendall.
Violin Duet, Gebauer.
Messrs. Hershey and Mayer.
Bridal Chorus—From "The Rose Maiden," Cowen.

The selections by the Glee Club were well received. Mr. Hershey's work on the piano was remarkable for its true artistic rendition. Miss Light also won new laurels by her charming work. The vocal work was delightfully done.

TUESDAY EVENING.

At 7:30 o'clock the Alumni Association held its public exercises in the chapel. As usual a large audience was present. The exercises were exceedingly entertaining and the applause indicated that everybody was pleased with them. The following program was rendered:

Piano Solo—Rondeau, Weber-Liszt.
Miss Ella N. Saylor.
Invocation Solo, Rev. J. H. Albright, '76.
Violin Solo, Urban Hershey.
Remarks by President, J. D. Rice, '92.
Piano Solo—Impromptu No. 2, Schubert.
Miss May Light.
Poem—A Reverie, Miss Lillie Quigley, B. S., '91.
Piano Solo—Sonate C. Moll, Beethoven.
Miss Carrie E. Smith.
Essay—Queen Elizabeth, Miss Elvire Stehman, B. S., '93.
Song—Annie Laurie, College Glee Club.
Addresses.
L. V. C. Rallying Song, College Glee Club.
Violin Solo—Barcarole op. 135, No. 1, Spohr.
Urban Hershey.

Miss Lillie Quigley could not be present and Miss Josie Kreider, '92, read her production. Under the head of "Addresses, Prof. S. D. Faust and Bishop Kephart made excellent addresses. The former on the subject "L. V. C. and Our Church in the East;" the latter on "What the Alumni Have Done and What They Should Do." The annual banquet was served by caterer Shand at the Ladies' Hall immediately after adjournment. Toasts were made by Rev. Jo Ji K. Irie, of Tokio, Japan, and Rev. A. A. Long, 89, of Columbia, Pa. The College Glee Club furnished the music.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

At 2 p. m. the Class of '95 held its class-day exercises. The weather was all that could be desired and the audience larger than expectation had foreshadowed. The class motto was "Plus Ultra" and

its fine sentiment figured largely in every speaker's remarks. Every member on the program was a grand success and many pleasing surprises were introduced. But the chief surprise of the day was the dress of the Seniors, the Oxford caps and gowns being worn for the first time in the history of the institution. They were received with a great ovation and with favor by all the students and friends of the College. We congratulate the Class of '95 upon their enterprise. Let every other future class follow their example and wear the caps and gowns. The following is the program:

Piano Solo,	U. H. Hershey.
Address by President,	J. H. Reber.
Class History,	J. H. Maysilles.
Violin Duet,	Messrs. Hershey and Mayer.
Oration—Our Motto,	H. W. Mayer.
Prophecy,	J. R. Wallace.
Violin and Piano Duet,	Messrs. Mayer and Hershey.
Presentation of Gifts,	U. H. Hershey.
Presentation to Juniors,	J. H. Reber.
Response,	Miss Estella Stehman.
Sacrificial Offering,	Class.

CLASS SONG.

Words by J. H. Maysilles, music by Urban H. Hershey.

Dear friends we come to say farewell;
Our college days are o'er.
With tears and sadness do we feel
That we may meet no more.
Soon we will drift on future sea,
Where part the paths of life,
A stormy ocean yet untried,
With billows darkly rife.

But we must go where duty calls,
Through sunshine or through rain.
We leave these dear old classic halls,
And may not meet again.
But on our minds and in our hearts,
From this momentous day,
Will be inscribed in words of gold,
Our own dear L. V. C.

Dear teachers, students, all so true,
As farewell hands entwine,
In future years we'll oft recall
These days of Auld Lang Syne.
And classmates now our work is done,
Our happy student years
Have battles fought and vict'ries won—
The evening shade appears.

Oh, Alma Mater, in thy walls
We drank at wisdom's spring,
And now before we give farewells
Our grateful voices sing.
With "Plus Ultra" before our minds,
An unkind world we'll roam,
And so to all we bid adieu,
Farewell dear college home.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

At 7:30 p. m. Hon. Henry Houck, of Harrisburg, delivered the annual lecture before the literary societies of the College. Mr. Urban Hershey furnished admirable music.

Trustee Meeting.

The Board of Trustees met in annual session on Tuesday, June 18, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m.

The following members were present: Samuel D. Faust, Isaac H. Albright, A. R. Forney, Isaac B. Haak, Wm. H. Washinger, Daniel Eberly, Jno. B. Stehmen, Samuel J. Evers, C. J. Kephart, Samuel F. Engle, H. B. Dohner, Henry H. Kreider, N. B. Light, Sol. L. Swartz, A. H. Rice, Reno S. Harp and Wm. H. Uhler.

Prayer was offered by John B. Stehman.

Rev. H. B. Dohner was elected President and Rev. Isaac H. Albright Secretary.

The following committees were appointed:

Endowment: Messrs. Rice, Harp and Albright.

Faculty: Messrs. Kreider, Eberly, Faust, Haak and Evers.

Finance: Messrs. Kephart, Swartz, Eberly, Engle and Forney.

Library and Apparatus: Messrs. Deaner, McDermad, Lehman, Shott and Light.

Buildings and Domestic Department: Messrs. Washinger, Stehman, Uhler and Dohner.

College Agent: Messrs. Eberly, Kephart and Kreider.

Auditing: Messrs. Harp, Haak and Faust.

H. H. Kreider, Esq., Treasurer of the College, made the following report which was adopted:

RECEIPTS.

Boarding and Tuition,	\$6,296.05
Music, Etc.,	964.25
College Day Collections,	280.79
Endowment Interest,	526.00
Room Rent,	21.50
Post-graduate,	20.00
Donations,	178.06
Old Accounts,	260.24
Loans,	549.68
Total,	\$9,096.57

PAID OUT.

Domestic Department,	\$4113.22
Teachers' Salaries,	3,520.00
Insurance,	236.67
College Association,	5.00
Janitor's Service,	116.00
Steward's Salary,	234.00
Traveling Expenses,	48.62
Advertising,	70.50
Expressage and Postage,	11.07
Interest and Discounts,	1,337.58
Old Accounts,	177.00
Agents' Salary,	41.50
Repairs,	165.07
Balance on Hand,	20.34
Total,	\$9,096.57

Prof. Deaner, the Librarian, made the following report which was adopted:

Number of volumes in the library 3,375; added during the year 75. A library as valuable as ours should be better protected and have more commodious quarters.

President Bierman presented his annual report, in which he spoke of the excellent health enjoyed during the year, by students, faculty and employees; the regular and post-graduate work of the College; the attendance; the growth of the science department and the need of more room and better equipments for this department; the growing interest in College Day exercises; the need for better quarters for the library and of the importance of taking immediate steps to secure an efficient agent to solicit money and students.

The following gentlemen were recommended for graduation:

In Music: Urban H. Hershey.

Bachelor of Science: Messrs. Harry W. Mayer, Jacob H. Reber and John R. Wallace.

Bachelor of Arts: John H. Maysilles.

Master of Arts: Oscar Ellis Good, A. B., on examination.

Doctor of Philosophy: Joji Kingoro Irie, A. B.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Doctor of Divinity: Rev. Z. A. Colestock and Rev. C. J. Kephart, A. M.

Doctor of Laws: Rev. George A. Funkhouser, D.D.

The report was received and the recommendations unanimously adopted.

A series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of friends of the College, recently held at York, Pa., was read and the several items referred to the standing committees.

The Committee on Endowment reported an addition of three hundred dollars to the Scholarship Fund, and urged that every laudable effort be made through the various agencies of the College to increase this fund.

The Committee on Library and Apparatus reported that the place for the Library is totally inadequate, and that the fumes of the chemicals and the dampness of the room are injuring the apparatus. The heating of this building also needs some attention. The fine equipment of this department deserves better care and attention.

The Committee on Finance unanimously recommended that the Board at

once undertake to raise the sum of forty thousand (\$40,000) dollars for needed improvements and additions to the present buildings and the cancelling of the present indebtedness of the institution. The report was discussed at length and adopted with great unanimity.

The Committee on Faculty reported in favor of the reelection of President Bierman and Professors Deaner, Lehman, McDermad and Miss Flint, and the election of Miss Mary Kephart, M. A., of Baltimore, Md., as teacher of voice culture and the fine arts, and the election of Oscar Ellis Good, A. M., as professor of natural science in place of Prof. John A. Shott, resigned. Also in favor of rescinding the resolution relating to the permanent election of professors in the College. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Grounds, Buildings and Domestic Department made a report recommending a number of desirable changes and improvements, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on College Agent made the following recommendations, which, after discussion, were unanimously adopted:

First. That the Board elect and employ a general soliciting agent, whose duty it shall be to solicit donations to the proposed forty thousand (\$40,000) dollar fund.

Second. To solicit donations to the general contingent and endowment funds.

Third. To secure students and to work in every legitimate way for the promotion of every interest of the College.

Fourth. That the amount of the agent's salary be determined by this Board.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the notes and subscriptions to the forty thousand (\$40,000) dollars are to become due and payable only when the whole amount is secured. The Executive Committee shall then direct the agent to notify those who gave the notes and subscriptions of that fact. The payments of the notes to be made as follows: one-fourth in three months, one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in nine months and one-fourth in twelve months. If any note is not paid in one year from the first payment it shall draw interest from said date.

Resolved, That we appreciate very highly the self-sacrificing spirit mani-

tested by the members of the Faculty in laboring so earnestly and faithfully at such small salaries.

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the resignation of Prof. Jno. A. Shott, and that we express ourselves as greatly pleased with the work done by him, and pray for his success in his new field of labor.

Resolved, That this Board most earnestly entreats the Annual Conferences co-operating to place such Conference assessments upon the various fields as will result in securing the sum of five (5) cents a member for Lebanon Valley College.

Resolved, That if any of the alumnus (A. B.), desires the degree of Master of Arts (M. A.), he shall take such prescribed course of study as the Faculty shall prepare, and the Board of Trustees adopt at its annual session in June, 1896.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed by this Board to secure before the opening of next term the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars or more to pay the salaries of the members of the Faculty and other pressing claims, and that a committee of four be appointed to assist the Executive Committee in carrying this resolution into execution.

Revs. J. P. Anthony, W. H. Uhler, H. B. Dohner and Daniel Eberly were appointed to assist the Executive Committee to secure five thousand dollars to pay pressing claims.

H. H. Kreider was reelected Treasurer of the College.

John H. Maulfair was reelected steward.

The following were elected to constitute the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, viz.: Isaac B. Haak, C. J. Kephart, Reno S. Harp, Isaac H. Albright, Adam R. Forney, Wm. H. Washington and H. H. Kreider. President Bierman is ex-officio member of this Committee.

The Board adjourned *sine die* on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Great unanimity prevailed. To free the College from its entire indebtedness and make it first-class in all its appointments is the predominant sentiment of the Board of Trustees.

NEVER despair. "Lost hope is a fatal disease."

Base Ball.

The following are the scores of the games played by our College team during the past season:

April 6, L. V. C., 9; Annville, 21.
 April 13, L. V. C., 7; Actives, 7.
 May 11, L. V. C., 6; A. C. I., 10.
 May 18, L. V. C., 14; Lebanon, H. S., 10.
 May 25, L. V. C., 4; A. C. I., 1.
 June 1, L. V. C., 23; Extempore, 5.
 June 15, L. V. C., 3; Lebanon, 7.

OSCAR ELLIS GOOD, A. M., who was recently elected Professor of Natural Science in this institution, is now in attendance at the Summer School in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, taking a special course in biology, botany and geology. Representatives from thirteen States make up the class. Over two hundred and fifty are in attendance.

Great Electrical Plant at Niagara.

At Niagara Falls we are just witnessing the completion of the greatest electrical enterprise that the world is likely to see for a century to come, says Lieut. F. Jarvis Patten in the *New Science Review*. This installation has taken about four years to reach completion, but now bids fair to justify the labor and capital spent upon it. Something like a mile above the falls a closed canal, or basin, is dug on the American side. From this basin, the water of which is at the level of the upper river, canals run into the power-house, where they terminate in shafts some 112 feet in vertical depth, and which debouch into a large tunnel, or sluice-way, which carries the waste water down to the river below the falls nearly a mile away. The construction of this tunnel and the several wheel pits, of which there are now ten finished, each having its shaft to the pond above, have been the principal items of cost. Ten dynamos of 5,000 horse-power each will be the first plant, but ample arrangements are made for increasing this output. At the bottom of each shaft is a turbine wheel, surprisingly small in size for the power it gives, but under the enormous head of 112 feet the forty-inch wheel will yield 5,000 horse-power. The wheel spindle, a hollow steel shaft, nicely balanced, carries on its other end, in the

power-house at the top, the revolving part of a 5,000 horse-power alternating dynamo of the double current type.

The outlet tunnel is about 7,000 feet long, and lies 200 feet beneath the surface. It was cut through the solid rock and discharges into the river bed about 1,000 feet below the falls. It is brick-lined and protected near its outlet by heavy steel plates. The velocity of its outflow is nearly thirty feet per second. If flooded to its full capacity 100,000 horse-power can be generated. The indomitable enterprise of the Niagara Power Company has already led it to expend over \$4,000,000 on the plant. An allied company on the Dominion side of the river will soon be in the field with works of similar magnitude.

Much of the power will be used at Niagara in the mills of the immediate vicinity. A large part of the entire amount generated by the ten machines first installed will be sent to Buffalo, twenty-eight miles distant, and to the neighboring (proposed) manufacturing town of Depew, which it is intended shall derive its lights and power from the cataract at Niagara. The dynamos at Niagara will generate 7,000 amperes at a pressure of 2,250 volts, not a very high pressure for modern alternators, but the distance is not great. The line wires will be under ground, and near Buffalo the voltage will be reduced by transformers to 200—an ordinary voltage for city lines.

Largest Forest in the World.

"Where is the greatest forest in the world?" The question was asked in the Forestry section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent annual meeting. The importance of forests for equalizing the climate and the rainfall of the globe was under discussion, and the purpose of the question was to show where the great forest tracts of the world are situated.

One member was inclined to maintain that the greatest continuous tract of forest lies north of the St. Lawrence river, in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, extending northward to Hudson Bay and Labrador, a region measuring about 1,700 miles from east to west and 1,000 miles in width north and south.

A professor from the Smithsonian Institution rejoined that a much larger con-

tinuous area of timber lands was to be found, reckoning from those in the State of Washington northward through British Columbia and Alaska. But he limited his statement to North America, for he added that, in his opinion, the largest forest in the world occupied the valley of the Amazon, embracing much of northern Brazil, eastern Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Columbia and Guiana, a region at least 2,100 miles in length by 1,300 miles in width.

Exception was immediately taken to this statement by several members who, in the light of recent explorations, have computed the forest area of Central Africa in the valley of the Congo, including the head waters of the Nile to the northeast and those of the Zambesi on the south. According to their estimates, Central Africa contains a forest region not less than 3,000 miles in length from North to south, and of vast although not fully known width from east to west. Discussion, in which the evidence afforded by travels and surveys was freely cited, seemed favorable to the defender of the Amazonian forests.

Later in the day the entire question was placed in another light by a member who was so fortunate as to be able to speak from some knowledge of still another great forest region of the globe. This gentleman gave a vivid picture of the vast, solemn taigas and urmans, the pine, larch and cedar forests of Siberia.

It appears that Siberia from the plain of the Obi river on the west to the valley of the Indighirka on the east, embracing the great plains, or the river valleys of the Yenisei, Olenek, Lena and Yana rivers is one great timber belt, averaging more than 1,000 miles in breadth from north to south—being fully 1,700 miles wide in the Yenisei—and having a length of not less than 4,000 versts, about 3,000 miles away. Unlike equatorial forests, the trees of the Siberian taigas are mainly conifers, comprising pines of several varieties, larches and firs. In the Yenisei, Lena and Olenek regions there are thousands of square miles where no human being has ever been. The long-stemmed conifers rise to a height of 150 feet or more and stand so close together that walking among them is difficult. If lost there the hunter rarely finds his way out, but perishes miserably from starvation or cold.

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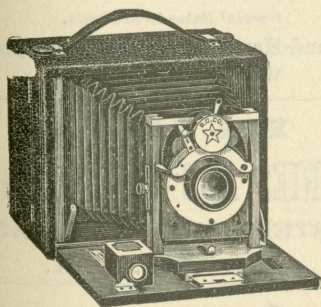
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TIME TABLE—Oct. 1, 1893.

DOWN TRAINS.	C'bg Acc.	Ky'e Exp	Mr'g Mail	Day Exp	Ev'g Mail	N'gt Exp.
	No. 12	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No. 10
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Winchester.....	6 15	.....	.....	.....	2 30	3 20
" Martinsburg.....	7 00	.....	.....	.....	3 20	4 50
" Hagerstown.....	7 40	8 30	11 25	4 10	7 10	.....
" Greencastle.....	8 09	.....	.....	11 48	4 36	7 36
" Chambersburg.....	6 10	8 30	9 05	12 08	5 00	8 00
" Shippensburg.....	6 32	8 55	.....	12 30	5 30	8 16
" Newville.....	6 53	9 15	.....	12 50	5 51	8 53
" Carlisle.....	7 18	9 40	9 56	1 15	6 17	9 20
" Mechanicsburg.....	7 42	10 04	.....	1 40	6 43	9 43
Ar. Dillsburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Harrisburg.....	8 03	10 25	10 30	2 00	7 05	10 05
" Philadelphia.....	11 25	1 25	1 25	6 50	11 15	A. M.
" New York.....	2 03	4 03	4 03	9 38	3 50	7 33
" Baltimore.....	11 15	3 10	3 10	6 45	10 40	6 20
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Additional trains will leave Carlisle daily except Sunday at 5:55 a. m., 7:05 a. m., 3:40 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations, arriving at Harrisburg at 6:40 a. m., 8:03 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

Evening Mail runs daily between Harrisburg and Chambersburg.

UP TRAINS.	Win Acc.	Me's Exp	Hag Acc.	Ev'g Mail	C'bg Acc.	N. O. Exp.
	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7	No. 17	No. 9
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Baltimore.....	11 40	4 45	8 53	11 20	2 15	4 23
" New York.....	8 00	12 15	.....	9 00	2 00	2 06
" Philadelphia.....	11 20	4 30	8 50	11 50	2 20	4 30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
" Harrisburg.....	4 40	7 53	12 40	3 40	5 20	8 00
" Dillsburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Mechanicsburg.....	5 03	8 13	1 03	4 01	5 41	8 20
" Carlisle.....	5 30	8 36	1 29	4 25	6 05	8 44
" Newville.....	5 55	9 00	1 52	4 55	6 36	9 08
" Shippensburg.....	6 15	9 21	2 13	5 10	6 57	9 29
" Chambersburg.....	6 40	9 43	2 35	5 35	7 20	9 50
" Greencastle.....	7 02	10 04	3 01	5 50	.....	10 12
" Hagerstown.....	7 25	10 27	3 25	6 18	.....	10 35
" Martinsburg.....	9 30	11 12	.....	7 02	.....	.....
Ar. Winchester.....	11 00	12 00	.....	7 50	.....	.....
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Additional trains will leave Harrisburg daily except Sunday at 10:35 a. m., 10:45 p. m., arriving at Carlisle at 11:20 a. m., 11:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations; additional train will leave Hagerstown at 8:00 a. m., arriving at 11:00 a. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

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